The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

A Letter from General Walker to the President.

Reassembling of Congress---The Nicaraguan Question in Both Houses.

Senator Pugh's Kansas Project—Proposal to Abolish the Court of Claims—Utah Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

General WALKER will send to the President to-morrow a very able and eloquent letter, reciting the principal events of his career in Nicaragua; earnestly, but respectfully, remonstrating against the unjust interference of the Government of the United States, and closing with the declaration that no persecutions, interruptions, denunciations, epithets, or aught else, shall prevent him and his comrades from returning to Central America, to complete the work they have begun. This they consider a duty, the responsibility of which they cannot and dare not avoid. WALKER's claim to indemnity will be sent direct to Congress.

Senator PUGH's Kansas project meets with disfavor among the Southerners, as inviting intervention. It will not be accepted by DOUGLAS and his friends.

Col. WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, is to be appointed Minister to Constantinople. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

A delegation of twelve Chiefs and Braves of the Yanctou, Sioux and Minnesota Indians, representing four thousand, have arrived here to make a treaty for the sale of their lands, and to ask that they be concentrated on the reserved lands, and their condition improved under the auspices of the Government. Four other Indian delegations are also in the city.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore ARMSTRONG, commanding the squadron in the Chinese Seas, giving an account of the late thorough search for American and European prisoners in the Island of Formosa. He is satisfied there are no survivors of the crew of the wrecked American ship *Highflyer*, nor European captives there.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a joint resolution to define the authority of the President under the act to amend the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy in respect to dropped and retired naval officers, and gave notice that he would call it up.

Mr. FESSENDEN gave notice of his intention to introduce a French Spoliation bill.

On motion of Mr. FITZPATRICK, a resolution was adopted requesting the President, as far as may be compatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate the correspondence, instructions, and orders to the United States Naval forces on the coast of Central America, connected with the arrest of WILLIAM WALKER, and his associates, at or near the port of San Juan, in Nicaragua; also, to transmit such further information as he may possess relative to that event.

Mr. PUGH asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the admission of Kansas into the Union. The bill was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. PUGH stated that he offered the bill as a compromise, and explained its provisions, as follows: It provides for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, with the same boundaries as were defined by the bill of the last Congress. It also requires that the seventh article of that Constitution, relative to Slavery, shall be submitted to the direct vote of the qualified electors on the 7th of April next, and that the returns of this election shall be made to the Governor of the Territory, instead of the President of the Convention; states that the election shall be conducted in obedience to the laws in force on the 7th of November last; also provides that the Constitution shall not be so construed as to limit or impair the right of the people to at any time call a Convention for the purpose of altering, amending, or abolishing their form of government, subject to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. PUGH stated that he would avail himself of an early opportunity to explain the provisions of the bill more in detail.

Mr. BENJAMIN submitted a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Printing, providing for printing, for the use of the Senate, 20,000 copies of the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.

Mr. BROWN commenced a speech in advocacy of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He had not proceeded far when he was seized with vertigo, and yielded the floor, expressing the hope that he would be able to proceed with his remarks to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

The Speaker submitted a letter from Hon. N. P. BANKS, to the effect that he has forwarded to the Governor of Massachusetts his resignation as a member from the 7th Congressional District of that State.

Mr. CLINGMAN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution that the President be requested, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate all information in his possession in relation to the seizure of General WALKER and his followers in Nicaragua, together with such instructions as have been given to Naval officers and other officers.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, should like the gentleman to modify his resolution, so as to call for information respecting the fitting out of the Expedition by WALKER in this country.

Mr. CLINGMAN replied that he would modify the resolution if he had the power, but being a report from a Committee, he could not do so.

The resolution was received under a suspension of the rules by 117 against 47.

Mr. CLINGMAN said a moment's reflection would convince the gentleman that the resolution should be adopted. It was sufficiently broad to cover the entire ground, and the President would be likely to inform the House what this man WALKER has been doing. This was a matter of great importance, which the House could not overlook. It involved three considerations to bring it to their notice. In the first place, the rights of WALKER and his followers who had been seized;—whether they are criminal or not is another question; secondly, the rights of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, or whoever owns the Territory invaded; thirdly, and of more importance, which did not depend on either of the two points preceding, it appeared that one of our naval officers, whether or not by the authority of the President, had marched into foreign territory and brought away WALKER and his one or two hundred men by force. It must strike every one that this was an act of war. Suppose WALKER was a bad man, this did not justify the invasion of Nicaragua for his arrest. Suppose Nicaragua did not object to the invasion of the soil by a foreign army for that purpose. This did not justify Commodore PAULDING. If civil war or rebellion were in progress there, and our officers suppressed it, the triumphant party would not complain. He had no doubt that, if in the revolution in Paris, American troops had interfered in behalf of LOUIS PHILIPPE, the latter would not have complained of the invasion.

Mr. RITCHIE, interposing, said the act of Commodore PAULDING was justifiable on the ground that WALKER was a fugitive from the criminal law, and officers being dispatched, had a right to arrest him anywhere.

Mr. CLINGMAN, resuming, remarked that he did not concur with his friend. If a fugitive go into Canada, we would have the right to make a demand upon a foreign government for his restoration. But if we invade that Territory, the gentleman from Pennsylvania could see it would involve us in much trouble, and would present a very serious question. Congress may authorize interference in the affairs of a foreign country; but as Congress is the war-making power, our officers have no right to invade a foreign country without authority. If we justify the invasion of Central America by PAULDING, what may not Great Britain do? If we can land forces there and interfere in the affairs of that country, Great Britain can do the same. If this be not violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, what is? The Government of the United States is bound to disavow the act of PAULDING. Were we to leave our naval officers discretion to commit acts of this description? The President himself cannot do it, and certainly not his subordinates.

Mr. WARREN objected to the discussion of the merits of the question on a mere resolution calling for information. While prepared to vote for it, he was not ready to commit himself on the question till properly advised on all the facts.

Mr. CLINGMAN had no doubt the House will get the information quite speedily, perhaps to-morrow.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said it was right that the House should be informed of all the facts relative to the fitting out of the expedition in this country by WALKER, and all the information respecting his capture and return.

VOICES—"That's right." "Let's have it all."

Mr. FAULKNER moved an amendment to the resolution calling on the President to communicate all the facts and information which *rendered it probable* that WILLIAM WALKER was engaged last Summer and Autumn within the limits of the United States in fitting out a military expedition against the people and Territory of Nicaragua; also copies of all orders, letters and instructions addressed to the various officers of the Government relative thereto; together with such other measures as were adopted to arrest said military enterprise and enforce the neutrality laws; also embracing the instructions, if any, to PAULDING for the arrest of WALKER, and showing how it has been approved or disapproved by the Government.

Mr JOHN COCHRANE would have the inquiry made to include all the circumstances bearing on this important question. It was essential to know what was WALKER's position in regard to the laws of the United States when he left our shores, by what authority he assumed to act, and whether his authority was an assumption against the laws of the United States. This was as important as his attitude in relation to the Government itself.

Mr. SAVAGE said the House was not in condition at present to discuss this question with justice to the country, the Administration, and our great interests involved in Central America—interests such as no other nation has there. Without being a partisan of WALKER, he would say that the cause of which WALKER seemed to be the representative, whether worthy or unworthy, deserved candid consideration. It was a policy which looked to interests as great and deep as the foundation of this Government. As to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, it was infamous. He could not find language sufficiently strong to express his detestation of it. The Treaty was as stupendous a fraud as ever disgraced a country.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL offered an amendment to Mr. FAULKNER's amendment calling on the President further to communicate whether our Government, prior to the arrest of WALKER, had undertaken by treaty, or other arrangement with the existing government of Nicaragua to guarantee the peaceable enjoyment of the transit route between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, or otherwise assume the protectorate of said route, with the army of the United States if necessary.

Mr. MARSHALL said his intention was to ascertain to what extent this Government assumed the protectorate which might induce it to shield an officer who violated the law.

The original resolution, as amended at the instance of Messrs. FAULKNER and MARSHALL, was passed.

Mr. KELSEY offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President to inform the House whether the Government of Nicaragua has made any complaint on account of Commodore PAULDING's seizure of WALKER and his followers.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE introduced a bill to establish the Collection Districts of the United States, designating the ports of entry and delivery in the same, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, submitted a resolution, which was passed, proposing to alter the admeasurement of American vessels.

Mr. KEITT, introduced a bill to organize a regiment of mounted volunteers for the Texas frontier.

On motion of Mr. COBB, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Territories to report an opinion whether or not the organic act of Utah ought to be repealed, and that Territory attached to adjoining Territories.

Mr. QUITMAN asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal certain sections of the neutrality laws.

Mr. GROW objected.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a branch Military Academy at the Hermitage, Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, a Committee of five were ordered to be appointed to investigate all the facts connected with the late sale of Fort Snelling, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. BLAIR introduced a bill, which was referred to the Post-Office Committee, authorizing the contractors for carrying the mails from the Mississippi River to San Francisco, under the act of March last, to adopt any route they may choose.

Mr. GREENWOOD introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Claims, to repeal the act establishing the Court of Claims.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill to punish the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and for other purposes. He moved its reference to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. JONES of Tenn., wished to know whether the bill applied to the District of Columbia.

Mr. HOUSTON—Certainly—to all Territories. [Laughter.]

Mr. BRADY thought as the bill imposed penalties and fines, it ought to be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEITT was of opinion that the proper reference would be to the Committee on Naval Affairs. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH, of Va., acquiesced in this suggestion.

Mr. GROW remarked that as this was a "domestic" institution, the Committee on Territories should be intrusted with its consideration.

The bill was finally referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

All the States and Territories were then called in succession, when a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced and appropriately referred. Adjourned.

The Kansas Question—Commodore Paulding's Case, &c.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 3, 1857.

The aspect of the Kansas question, within the Territory of Kansas, is not improved, but is becoming more ferocious than ever. There is, however, a gleam of hope that a conciliation will commence here when the subject shall come before Congress. The position of the Administration is unalterable. It is united in support of the views presented by the President in his message, and since repeated in General CASS' letter to the Philadelphia Convention. The Executive is in favor of the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution, as the only mode of removing the agitation of the subject from Congress and the country. It will be less dangerous when confined to one State, instead of pervading thirty-two States.

It is thought that a majority of the Senate will vote for the acceptance of the Lecompton Constiution. The result in the House is more doubtful, and depends upon a few northwestern democratic votes. But, for some weeks past, a project of conciliation has been privately discussed, and within a few days has taken a substantial form, which may possibly be acceptable to the democratic members of Congress, as a body. If Mr. DOUGLAS should assent to it, the northern democratic members will accept it; but it is to be seen whether it will meet the views of the southern members.

The proposition is to provide in the act for the admission of Kansas, that a Convention shall be held in the State, within a certain time, for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution, which amendment shall, when adopted by the people, be a part of the Constitution, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Lecompton Constitution.

This project may be opposed in the Senate by a Northwestern Democratic Senator. It cannot be adopted without the united support of the Democratic members. It does not conflict with the President's position, for it brings Kansas at once into the Union, and transfers the entire subject of dispute to that State.

There no longer remains any doubt that Commodore PAULDING is to be very gently censured for exceeding orders, and for violating national law in so doing, whilst, at the same time, his zeal for the public service and patriotic intentions will be appreciated. It is not even probable that he will be recalled from his present station. ION.

New Municipal Government of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

Our new Municipal Government was inaugurated to-day. The oath of office was administered to Mayor LINCOLN by Chief Justice SHAW: SAMUEL W. WALDRON, Jr., was chosen President of the Common Council, and WASHINGTON P. GRICE reelected Clerk. The Mayor's address is brief and comprehensive. The city debt on January 1st, 1858, amounted to $7,189,136.

Important Kansas Rumors.

REPORTED BATTLE BETWEEN GENERAL LANE AND THE DRAGOONS—DEFEAT OF THE DRAGOONS—THE FREE-STATE MEN ORGANIZING.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 4.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that passengers report that, on Friday, the 25th ult., news reached Leavenworth that an engagement had taken place between the troops of LANE, at Sugar Mound, and the dragoons. The officers ordered LANE to surrender, which he refused to do. The dragoons then charged, but were repulsed with the loss of three of their number.

The dragoons retired, and sent to Governor DENVER for reinforcements. DENVER ordered four companies of dragoons to the seat of war, and it was expected that there would be bloody work.

As soon as the news of the engagement was received, the people commenced organizing and were hurrying to arrest LANE, and it was expected that before the dragoons arrived LANE would be reinforced to the number of 2,500. The excitement was intense, and the people of Lawrence were preparing to take the field.

General CALHOUN had fled from the Territory.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* of this morning denies that there is any truth in the foregoing report. The St. Louis agent of the Associated Press has been unable to attend to business for several days, owing to illness.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

A fire broke out here this afternoon in the block on Charlestown, Cooper and Stillman streets, and the block was nearly destroyed. It was occupied by flour dealers, and by makers of sashes and blinds, etc. Loss nearly $20,000; partly insured. The block was owned by Mr. CHEEVER, of New-York, and S. P. LANGMAID, of Boston.

FIRE IN ANSONIA, CONN.

WATERBURY, Conn., Monday, Jan. 4.

The large cotton factory in Ansonia, owned by COLBURN & BROS., was entirely destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. The fire was, evidently, the work of an incendiary, as the factory has not been running for some time, and it is known that two previous attempts have been made to fire the building. Loss estimated at $40,000; insured in Hartford, and Providence for $15,350.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

No. 23—The Commercial Bank of New-Orleans *vs.* Alexander Compton et al.—Argument continued for appellees.

Loss of the Schooner E. S. Rudderow.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Jan. 4.

The schooner *E. S. Rudderow*, of Charleston, for Indian River, Fla., with government stores, was wrecked at the latter place on the 14th ult. Vessel and cargo a total loss. The Captain and crew were saved.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Jan. 4.

Our State Legislature meets to-morrow. The Democrats have nominated A. B. LONGAKER for Speaker of the House; and the Republicans THOMAS STRUTHERS for President of the Senate. The Republicans meet in caucus to-morrow morning.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Hotel Keeper.

DETROIT, Monday, Jan. 4.

W. H. RUSSELL, landlord of the Russell House in this city, left the Astor House, New-York, on the 14th ultimo, since which time nothing has been heard of him. It is supposed that he is wandering about the country deranged.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 4.

A resolution was introduced in the Legislature to-day denouncing Commodore PAULDING for arresting General WALKER. It was laid over.

Resumption of John Smelt & Co.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Jan. 4.

JOHN SMELT & CO., Bankers of this city, have fully liquidated their liabilities and resumed business.

The Thomas Swann at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 4.

The screw-steamer *Thomas Swann*, of Cromwell's line, arrived to-day.

The Weather.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 4—8 A. M.

The weather is fine and clear this morning.

KINGSTON, Canada, Monday, Jan. 4—8 A. M.

A beautiful morning and very mild.

BROCKVILLE, Canada, Monday, Jan. 4—8 A. M.

Weather fine, clear and warm.

OTTAWA CITY, Canada, Monday, Jan. 4—8 A. M.

Weather clear and mild.

MONTREAL, Monday, Jan. 4—8 A. M.

A fine sunny morning, and not at all cold. The river is easily crossed in batteaux.

QUEBEC, Monday, Jan. 4—8 A. M.

Weather mild and foggy. Crossing the river middling good in canoes.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday Jan. 4—8:30 A. M.

Weather mild and clear. Wind South.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 4—10 A. M.

Weather clear and pleasant. Wind Southeast.

RUTLAND, Vt., Monday, Jan. 4—10 A. M.

Weather clear and mild—no snow on the ground.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 4.

COTTON has declined ¼c.@⅜c. Sales, to-day, 650 bales at 8½c. Middling.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 2,500 bales. Prices have declined ⅜c. We quote Middling at 8¾c., and Middling Fair, 9c.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Jan. 4.

COTTON—We have no sales to report to-day, holders keeping out of the market.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 4.

The receipt of the *Niagara's* news here caused a decline in COTTON, but accurate quotations cannot be given, prices being so irregular. The sales to-day amount to only 600 bales. MOLASSES, 18¾c.@19c. FLOUR dull at $4. Exchange on New-York at par to 100½. Other articles generally unchanged.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having left Havana on the 30th ult.

From Havana nothing new is reported.

The steamer *Fashion* (WALKER's vessel) was in Havana—her destination and time of departure not known.

The Sugar market is more active, with a slight advance on intermediate classes. Stock on hand 80,000 boxes. Exchange: London, 15⅜@16⅜ premium; New-York, 60 days, sight, 2⅜@3⅜ premium; short sight do., 4@6 do.; New-Orleans, 6@7 do.

Freights for Europe not improved; for United States more active but without advance in rates.

Off the Moro on the 30th December exchanged signals with American bark *Aerial*, bound in.

Specie List per Cahawba from Havana.

Robert & Williams	$6,400	Bunz & Ehni	$1,000
Wells, Fargo & Co	11,829	T. Owen & Son	419
J. W. Carrington	263	E. Flash	506
Total			$20,41[illegible]

FROM ALBANY.

Meeting of the Legislature—Gossip about the Organization—Prospects Thereof—Candidates for Places—The Governor's Message—Recommendations of the Bank Superintendent—Illness of Senators—The Auditor, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

Contrary to general expectation, there were few of the members of the Legislature in town yesterday. For some reason, they were remarkably unanimous in staying away from the capital until the last moment.

There are, consequently, few indications that would signify in what manner the organization is to be effected.

In the Senate, the presiding officer is chosen already—so that trouble is saved Senators. It would be fortunate for their buttons, if some dictator or autocrat would relieve them of the necessity of undergoing the canvass for Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms. As near as I can ascertain, every Senator lands in Albany, like Paul, with at least one candidate for Clerk or Sergeant hanging on his back.

At present the contest seems to be between COLE, of Allegany, ROSE, of Wayne, ALLEN, of Rochester, TERWILLIGER, of Syracuse, and ———, of Franklin. Each, as usual in such cases, feels sanguine of success. I have a memorandum, from data furnished by the candidates, which shows 19 Senators *certain* for various gentlemen who are named as Republicans. To be sure, the official canvass gives the names of only *fifteen* gentlemen elected as straight-out Republicans. If you add the gentlemen from Niagara, Albany and Sullivan—two of them elected "jointly" and one "disjointly," we have eighteen—but still *one* short of the full number pledged on the first ballot. Now either there has been some "demmed mistake" in the official canvass, or else some Democrat is ratting.

In the caucus I think Mr. ROSE will be nominated, and that by a strong vote. Whether he can be elected in open Senate is not so clear. The two Americans will not be in the caucus, nor will Mr. SLOW participate in its deliberations. So far he is positive. As to his vote, he says he is willing to go for "any fair man that is nominated by the caucus—*provided* he is *not* urged by the Central Railroad influence—*provided* he is not under the control of the Regency, and *provided* some particular friend, or better man is not nominated by the other side." After so definite a definition of his position, it is hardly necessary for me to express my opinion as to the track which that rocket will take. The two Americans will probably hold themselves under the advisement of friends. They are for "Cowes and a market," and will take in and discharge cargo, just as the supercargo may direct.

Whether the Republicans or Democrats shall take the organization of the House, is being discussed in every nook and corner of the town. To take it, the sixty-one Republicans must have four votes from the ranks of the Americans. On the other side, the Democrats, to obtain control, must have, in addition to their fifty-eight, the aid of *seven* Americans. The latter, like the poor unfortunates that haunt your great thoroughfare in the "still small hours," are anxious to sell body and soul. But, and the comparison might still be run, there seems few inclined to negotiate, and those few are not by any means willing to be prominent.

The fact is, the Republicans do not want the organization, unless they can make an alliance that will give them a reliable majority throughout the session. It would be reckless and imprudent in them to make a union which should place a Republican in the Speaker's desk, without a reliable and determined majority to sustain him.

Outside of the few who hanker after the *éclat* and notoriety of position in the House, there are no Democrats who desire the organization. They have the substantial power of the State, in the State officers They have obtained that power by holding the Republican Party responsible for expenditures over which they had not the slightest control. The Legislature can do nothing to relieve the people of the burden of taxation, the weight of which bears so heavily upon them. This the Democrats well know, and they know, too, that if they have not the organization, they can go to the people on next Fall with the same misrepresentations that were so successful this Fall, and in all probability will meet with the same success. It would be folly, therefore, for them to go out of their way to absorb a sufficient number of the Americans to give them the majority.

Therefore, I think that the Republican, American and Democratic caucuses will nominate straight tickets for the elective officers of the House—that these nominations will be sustained in the House by the respective parties—that a triangular contest will be carried on for two or three days, and that in the end a sufficient number of the Americans will vote for the Republican nominees to insure their success.

The Governor's Message is about ready to be sent in—the last finishing touches having been laid on this morning. It is commendably short, the length, I understand, not exceeding three columns of the TIMES. The most marked feature is the recommendation of tolls on railroads. If this is exacted from the companies, the Governor thinks they should be permitted to make an extra charge to passengers. The Governor is particularly down on the practice of granting injunctions, so prevalent in our Courts, and urges such legislation as will prove a preventive. I do not think, beyond these two matters, that the message will contain anything out of the beaten track.

I understand that General COOK, the Superintendent of the Banking Department, has his report ready for presentation, when the Legislature shall be organized. The condition of his Department at the close of the fiscal year, is clearly and satisfactorily exhibited.

As these statements are but the yearly aggregates of the quarterly returns, they have little general importance. But, after such a financial crisis as we have just experienced, there will be a natural and universal desire to know what additional legislation the Superintendent of the Bank Department (himself a practical banker) will propose as a remedy for the past, and a guarantee for the future.

I believe these recommendations are substantially:

First—The enactment of law requiring every bank in the City of New-York to keep twenty dollars in coin for every one hundred dollars they shall have on *deposit*, and that they shall make a weekly report thereof to his Department.

Second—That all country banks shall keep twenty-five dollars in coin for every one hundred dollars on deposit, and that they shall make quarterly returns of their business. Deposits in New-York to be considered as specie in vault.

Third—A clearing house for country banks, at which all exchanges are to be made.

Fourth—That no Bank shall pay interest on any deposits. To this practice, so prevalent the past two or three years, General COOK traces the financial troubles of the past year.

I have not had an opportunity of taking into consideration the arguments which General COOK advances in support of his first and second propositions. It would, perhaps, be unfair to venture a dissent until he shall have presented his views to the public; but, I much fear that our worthy Superintendent has ignored his own practical common sense, and taken up the phantoms and phantasies of others not so competent or intelligent as himself.

The Governor, in his Message, will probably indorse the views of Mr. Superintendent COOK, and may, perhaps, go a step in advance.

The Canal Board met this morning for organization. Lieut.-Governor SELDEN was not present. No business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to meet again on the 13th inst., when, it is said, a day will be fixed for considering appointments. Until that time, those wishing to serve the State may leave their credentials with the Comptroller, Secretary of State, etc.

I understand that one of your Senators is detained at home by indisposition. With this exception, I believe every Senator will be present. Hon. A. B. WILLIAMS, from the Wayne and Cayuga district, reached this City on Friday last. For the past month he has been seriously ill—his complaint, a nervous prostration, induced by too determined and protracted efforts during the last canvass. Under careful treatment he is gradually recovering—but it will be a long time before he will be able to endure the fatigue of a session of the Senate. There are few men that have a greater experience in legislation, and few men more conversant with the great questions of State policy that must attract the attention of the Legislature. A continuance of his indisposition would be a public loss.

Mr. BENTON is still performing the duties of the office of Auditor. How long he is to be retained depends upon the Governor and the Senate. I do not think that Gov. KING will nominate him to the Senate, but that he will send in the name of some more immediate political friend. I still continue the belief that Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH will be the nominee.

LEO.

Nominations by the Caucuses.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 4.

The city is very full of members of the Legislature and outsiders. Most of the members are here.

The Americans have held a caucus, at which Hon. SAMUEL A. LAW, of Delaware, was nominated as their candidate for Speaker of the House, and a determination was expressed to stick by the American nominations throughout. The caucus adjourned till evening.

Most of the Senators are here.

Hon. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, of Wayne, is sick at the Delavan House, but will be present at the organization.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 4—9 P. M.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus met in the ante-room of the Senate Chamber this evening. It was called to order by Senator WADSWORTH. Hon. JOSHUA B. SMITH, of Suffolk, was elected Chairman; and Messrs. PRATT, of Greene, and ELY, of New-York Secretaries.

The name of IRA P. BAINES was withdrawn from before the caucus as a candidate for Clerk by Senator SCHELL.

On motion of Senator BURHANS, Judge N. T. ROSSITER, of Schoharie, was nominated Clerk.

On motion of Senator SPINOLA WM. H. VAN VORHIES, of Kings, was nominated Sergeant-at-Arms.

On motion of Senator MATHER, JAMES NESBITT, of New-York, was nominated for Doorkeeper: PRENTISS L. JONES, of Rensselaer, for Assistant Doorkeeper; JOHN S. YEO, of Westchester, for Postmaster, and LAVIN EMERY, for Janitor.

Messrs. MATHER and WADSWORTH were appointed a Committee to call joint Legislative caucuses.

Messrs. SMITH, PRATT and ELY were appointed a Committee to call future Senatorial caucuses.

All the Senators were present except Senator DOUGHERTY. Adjourned.

The Republican Senatorial caucus met in the room of the Court of Appeals. Judge PATTERSON, of Monroe, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. WHEELER, of Franklin, Secretary.

Fifteen Republican Senators were present.

On the sixth ballot, SAMUEL P. ALLEN, of Monroe, Clerk of the last Senate, was nominated Clerk.

On the fourth ballot, H. W. DWIGHT, of Auburn, was nominated Sergeant-at-Arms.

On the third ballot, SAMUEL DILLINGHAM, of Lisbon, St. Lawrence County, was nominated Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

On the first ballot, R. N. OWENS, of Oneida, was nominated Doorkeeper.

On the sixth ballot, H. W. SHIPMAN, of Broome, was nominated Assistant Doorkeeper. Adjourned.

The Democratic Assembly Caucus also met this evening. On motion of Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Albany, EDMUND G. SUTHERLAND was elected Chairman, and THOMAS JONES, Jr., and A. J. MCNEIL, Secretaries.

All the members were present.

The caucus proceeded to ballot for Speaker, with the following result: Mr. ALVORD, of Onondaga, 21; Mr. HANFORD, of Kings, 10; Mr. WIER, 11; Mr. WAGER, 7; Mr. LAWRENCE, 5.

On the second ballot, Mr. ALVORD was nominated unanimously.

On the first formal ballot, JOHN J. RILEY was nominated for Clerk, he receiving 28 votes, to 27 given for J. B. CUSHMAN.

JOHN C. LASHERS, of Dutchess, was nominated Sergeant-at-Arms, and GORDON HAY, of Troy, Doorkeeper.

The Republican Caucus met in the Assembly Chamber. HARLOW GODARD, of St. Lawrence, was chosen Chairman, and A. HUTCHINSON, of Orleans, and GEORGE WOLFORD, of Albany, Secretaries.

Sixty members were present.

R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH, of Steuben, was nominated on the first ballot for Speaker, receiving 54 votes.

WM. RICHARDSON, of Albany, was unanimously nominated Clerk.

The following were also nominated:

Sergeant-at-Arms—N. B. HITCHCOCK, same as last year.

Doorkeeper—G. C. DENNIS, of Washington.

Assistant-Doorkeepers—JOHN LEWIS, of Cattaraugus; and J. D. GRINNELL.

Messrs. BAKER, H. B. DURYEA and SHEPARD were appointed a Committee to call further caucuses.

Adjourned.

ALBANY, 10 o'clock P. M.

The Americans are now in caucus. Their nominations will not be made till very late.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Loss of the Ship Northumberland.

Captain SPENCE, of the packet ship *Northumberland*, of MORGAN & WILEY's line of London packets, gives the following account of the loss of his ship. It was with great difficulty that the lives of all on board were saved.

In the ship *Northumberland* we left New-York Nov. 15 with a crew of 28 persons and 35 passengers. We had strong winds, with a great deal of rain, and saw the sun but twice until Tuesday, Dec. 1, but the ship made but little water. The barometer had been falling for several days, and was, on the day last above mentioned, down to 28°. The fore part of the day we had the wind S. W.; at 4 P. M. the wind hauled to N. N. E. fresh, the ship having been under short sail all day, and steering E. by S. At 8 P. M. we close-reefed the topsails. At 9 P. M., the wind increasing to a gale, we hove the ship to on the port tack under a close-reefed maintopsail and close-reefed foresail. The wind increasing, preventive braces were got on the yards, and everything made snug, the pumps being attended to every hour. At midnight the wind and sea increased fearfully, and we got all hands from forward into the cabin, the ship continuing to lie very easy and dry. At 4 A. M. the wind had increased to a perfect hurricane. We got the foresail partly hauled up when a gust of wind struck the ship and hove her on her beam ends with her yards in the water. For an hour previously the passengers had been hard at work throwing overboard the cargo, the sea the same time sweeping the deck and filling the cabin with water. It was with the utmost exertion that we saved the lives of the women passengers by dragging them up into the wheel-house, many of them in their night-clothes, in which condition they remained until we were rescued. Dec, 2.—At 7 A. M., I ordered the masts cut away, which all went by the deck, the ship at the same time righting a little. All hands, crew and passengers, meantime, were kept constantly at work bailing. As soon as it was possible the men were got to the pumps, up to their armpits in water, where they remained working all day. We had great trouble in keeping the long boat from being washed off deck; three of the boats had already been washed off and lost. At 11 P. M the larboard pump became useless, as well as the fire engine. The ship rolled seas over each rail In this manner all hands were kept at work and all went on the same until the morning of the 3d. At 4 A. M. we got to the quarter hatch, and commenced again to throw cargo overboard, and found a great body of water in the between-decks. During the day we got a studdingsail boom down, and the mizzen-mast with a mainroyal on it for a drag, to keep her head to the sea, but to no purpose. Everybody worked in this manner until 2 A. M, of the 4th, when all hands being entirely exhausted, I gave them four hours to rest, but before the expiration of this time, at 1 A. M., found the water gaining so fast between decks that with great persuasion I got them again to work, but their strength was so far gone that it was of little account. The ship rolled so heavily they were dashed from side to side. The cabin being all washed away, there was nothing to support them, and all were now praying that some vessel would come to their aid. At day-light we commenced making signals of distress, which were noticed by the brig *Jessie* of St. Johns, N. F., and she came to our assistance. A heavy sea was running, and a high wind; the vessel, which was under close reefed topsails, had great difficulty in staying by the ship, but her Captain made the greatest exertions for our succor. At 9 A. M we put over the larboard boat, which was instantly stove to atoms. Then came the long boat which we succeeded in launching, hauling the people into her by ropes around them. Others having lines made fast to them jumped into the sea and were thus hauled on board the brig. The last boat left the ship at dusk, at which time there was a great quantity of water in her, and surging very heavily.

Captain SPENCER has published a card of thanks, in behalf of himself, officers, crew and passengers, expressing their gratitude to Captain PERCY, of the British brig *Jessie*, in rescuing all on board of the *Northumberland* (63 persons) from impending death.

LOSS OF THE BARK CECILIA.

The ship *Aladdin*, Capt. WOOD, from Calcutta, which arrived at this port on Sunday, brings Capt. GLOVER, his wife and child, and ten of the crew of bark *Cecilia*, from Berbice, which vessel was dismasted and wrecked in a hurricane on the 2d of December. They were taken from the wreck in lat. 45° N., long. 27⅜° W. The cargo (sugar and rum) had been shifted, and was rolling about in the hold. At the same time a large black ship was seen with nothing but mainmast standing, and another with the mizzenmast gone. A hurricane was experienced on Dec. 2, and the *Aladdin* then lost her foretopmast, foretopgallantmast, and also got her bowsprit broken short off, and all connected with it, the sea at the time making a complete breach over her. The ship at the time was lying to, with nothing but a hammock in the mizzen rigging.

By letters to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

GREAT EGG HARBOR, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858.

The ship *Amelia*, ashore here, is badly hogged, part of her deck is bursted up. There is a schooner ashore about fifteen miles south of here, loaded with pine wood.

COVE BANKS, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

I telegraphed to you on the 26th, that the schooner *C. G. Waterbury* would prove a total loss. I have to state that the intelligence communicated to me is not correct. She is not bilged, although the water flows out of her on the falling tide. She has about two feet of sand in her forward hatch.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 18, 1857.

The ship *Lone Star*, from Maulmain to London previously reported abandoned, has been seen (no date given) by the R. M. steamer *Parana* in lat. 25°, lon. 57°, in tow of the *Lady Louisa*, (from Callao to Queenstown.)—*By Letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Underwriters.*

The Washington Union upon the Arrest of General Walker.

From the Washington Union.

The President's Message represents the Administration as seeking, successfully, by treaty stipulations and amicable, honorable, and legitimate means, to obtain and secure rights of transit, commerce, and peaceful enterprise, for our people, in several portions of the Isthmus. One treaty of the sort is already in existence with New-Granada. If newspaper rumor is to be credited, another is in progress, if it has not been already consummated, with the Government of Nicaragua, in regard to the very Transit route of which WALKER was preparing to take possession. In all probability, still other efforts in the same direction are in progress or contemplation; so that our citizens are not only likely to be protected from loss or violence in prosecuting their lawful commerce along the transit routes of Central America, but the routes themselves are likely to be consecrated and preserved to the commerce of all nations and the benefit of the world. It is quite clear, we think, that the breaking up of the Walker expedition was the very result contemplated by the previous instructions of the Government, however much the mode and manner of the interruption may have been in conflict with either Captain PAULDING's instructions or with the strict rules of international law. It is not probable that these instructions contemplated the landing of the forces of the United States upon the soil of Nicaragua; *but it is not probable, either, that the government of Nicaragua will complain of the aggression.* It is not our purpose now to inquire into this part of the transaction, or to consider what courses the Administration may think it right to pursue towards Captain PAULDING, with reference to the security of our own Government against unauthorized acts on the part of our officers abroad. The subjects will be appropriately dealt with, we have no doubt, in due time, and with a just regard to all the circumstances of the case. Our purp

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara's Mails.

The mails by the *Niagara*, at Boston, reached this City yesterday morning. Our advices from London and Liverpool, by this arrival, extend to the 19th of December.

The financial news brought by the *Niagara* was very fully given in the telegram published in yesterday's issue. Such further financial intelligence as is of interest will be found in our correspondent's letter published on the eighth page of to-day's paper.

We give below a variety of miscellaneous European information. It does not appear, as the telegram stated, that the launch of the *Leviathan* has been in definitely postponed. The attempt, it was expected, would be renewed on the last day of the year, when the tides would be again favorable.

In regard to the abandonment by the American Company of all further attempts to raise the sunken ships at Sebastopol, the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"The American brig *Silver Rays*, having on board the engineers and machinery that were to have been employed in the raising of the vessels sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol, has returned to Constantinople. The said vessels are reported by the divers to be so thoroughly buried in mud and earth that any raising of them is out of the question, the difficulties and the expense of doing so being estimated to exceed the probable proceeds of the salvage."

Turkey is stated to reclaim possession of the Isle of Perim, lately occupied by England, at the mouth of the Red Sea.

Commercial Corruption in Great Britain.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Dec. 18.

The public are astounded at the commercial disclosures on every side. Even those most conversant for years past with all the great operations of business had no idea of the degree of corruption that at each turn was defeating the efforts of the honest trader. The question is, have they yet any adequate conception of the extent to which the system has been carried?

Persons are disposed to comfort themselves by the conclusion that every case of delinquency appears in print and makes a great s ir, while the multitude of ordinary transactions are carried on with regularity day after day and excite no notice. There could not be a greater delusion. On all hands there is a disposition to palliate and hush up the practices that have been prevalent, and no more difficult or dangerous duty could be undertaken than that of endeavoring to defeat it. Even if any class of observers happen to be aware of organized schemes of deception, or of the most objectionable and suspicious features in the management of companies or firms, they can do little to warn the community until some open default has been committed, and the final explosion is consequently at hand. The forces that were drawn together at Glasgow, consisting of the aristocracy and wealth of Scotland, to beat down all who might attempt to question the position of the Western Bank and to expose its vile career, furnished a specimen of the obstacle to be encountered; and it is a fact that, while that concern was applying for help to the other banks, even the statement that these banks wished to stipulate for a winding up of its affairs was widely denounced as a malignant libel.

In another case a firm whose position was understood, but which had contrived through the help of the Western Bank temporarily to arrest an exposure, induced a well-known legal house in London to protest against the damage "recklessly" inflicted on its credit by the mention of its name, although within a fortnight of that date it was shown to be disgracefully insolvent. When Mr. OLIVER broke down at Liverpool, after a career of speculation, in the height of which he had been presented by his admiring townspeople with a service of plate, some of the leading merchants, including the Chairmen of the Borough Bank, and, it is believed, Mr. DE WOLF, of the great firm of DE WOLF & Co., which has just stopped for about £200,000, showing 2s. in the pound for its creditors, actually posted a notice on the Exchange, contradicting and stigmatizing the announcement as a wanton injury.

If this is the experience in the most rotten and hopeless cases, what would have to be expected if a breath were uttered regarding any concern that might still by possibility be patched up so as to allow of its defying all imputations? The case of the North of Europe Steam Company, in which a warning to the public aggravated the injury it was intended to avert, since it drew forth an unqualified denial from the directors, which led many persons to increase their investments at high prices, will be fresh in recollection. *The habit is universal, and is encouraged in all quarters.* There is abundant sympathy for the speculator who has lived in good style for years, and whose position may at last be questioned; but none for the great mass of the people, who in consequence of his operations have been paying the higher prices for all the necessaries of life; none for those who have been tempted by high wages into overstocked branches of labor, and who are suddenly thrown into destitution; and none for society in general, which will suffer through many future years from a generation of young men brought up to the belief that there is no such thing as honest trade, and that he is greatest who most excels in the adulteration of goods, the manufacture of accommodation bills, and the management of fraudulent suspensions. Such is ever the case. The offender in his distress is a tangible object of pity, while the community he has wronged and dishonored is only a shadowy conception; and Government in relieving him, even at the cost of violating a law, merely acts out the wishes of the majority.

In these circumstances it will be easily understood that not one tithe of the delinquencies that now pervade every branch of trade are likely to come to light. There is no legal machinery to promote any such object, but a more extensive and almost resistless action on the other side. The Legislature have always been too busy in meddling as to the nature of obligations which commercial men should be allowed to undertake to be able to devote time to the introduction of laws to enforce under swift and adequate penalties the simple principle that every obligation once made must be faithfully fulfilled, and to bring to justice every one who has robbed another by false pretences. There was much display of business in this line last session, but it has apparently effected nothing. The prosecution of the British Bank Directors was a wonderful effort to mark the inauguration of a new reign of virtue, but it is understood the experiment is never likely to be repeated, the costs and confusion having been awful. Notwithstanding all the notoriety of his case, it is easy to prophesy that Mr. STEPHENS, of the London and Eastern Corporation, will escape, to enjoy the remainder of his life on the marriage settlement acquired from the funds of that establishment. From the first, the other directors have never even been threatened with prosecution.

It is true the daily journals are now filled with developments of cases of sequestration or bankruptcy; or of the winding up of fraudulent concerns; but these are all exceptional, and any one reading the proceedings will see that they merely relate to a few stragglers that have been caught out of a whole army of marauders. Every word uttered in the various examinations serves to show how the individual insolvent was but one of a constantly extending circle—how he was terrified into lending more money or granting further acceptances by creditors who threatened to fail and expose him, and how he in turn got more from some one else—in most cases the manager of a joint-stock bank—by pursuing a similar course.

In one case now pending at Glasgow a house is shown to have had 75 real or fictitious correspondents, all insolvent like itself, upon whom it had drawn to the amount of £380,000, the whole finally centreing in the Western Bank. Is this a solitary specimen? Are there not hundreds of analogous but more adroit cases that might be developed on every side—often, apparently, without much difficulty, if any judgment may be formed from the leading figures lately presented in some of the London balance-sheets; and as soon as the present crisis is over, will not all these persons again go to work? In the present state of the law, there is nothing to obstruct and everything to encourage them. The belief is that, notwithstanding the recent wrecks and the lateness of the period to which the "relief" granted by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act was deferred, the accommodation paper still in circulation in London and throughout the kingdom would present a total such as few persons not accustomed to reflect on such matters would be prepared to expect. The remedy, of course, would be to punish the drawers and acceptors for conspiracy to defraud. Every bill of exchange purports to have been for "value received." If two men conspire to manufacture such a document and to pass it as genuine into the hands of a third, nothing can be more obvious than the nature of the transaction. But Parliament, perhaps, would rather pass a whole session in discussing whether they could devise some new measures to interfere with the natural course of enterprise, and direct it into such channels as might be fashionable with them for the moment, than descend to so small a matter as this simple application of the criminal law.

Loss of the New-York Packet-Ship Northumberland.

From the Cork Examiner.

We have just learned the narrative of a dangerous shipwreck, which might have resulted in an appalling calamity, but for the kindness of the captain of a small trading brig. The packet-ship *Northumberland*, Captain SPENCER, left New-York for London, on the 18th November, with 35 passengers and a crew numbering 28 in all. On the 1st of December a heavy gale came on, and continued till next day, when it increased to a perfect hurricane, in which the ship was thrown on her beam ends. The passengers and crew were hard at work casting the cargo overboard in order to lighten the vessel, when a terrific sea burst into the cabin, and the female passengers who were below were only rescued from drowning by being dragged up into the wheel-house, many of them with only their night clothes on. The next day the masts were cut away, and the whole day, the ship having righted a little, crew and passengers were employed at the pumps, as the ship was filling fast. While engaged at this work, many of them were up to their arm-pits in water. One of the pumps became useless, but the other was worked at during the whole day with all the energy of men who saw in it their only safety from drowning. Meantime the condition of the poor women was most pitiable. No part of the ship escaped the seas which broke from minute to minute over her, and they were huddled together for the most part without clothes, some with only a blanket, but all completely without shelter. The dreary work of pumping and throwing cargo overboard continued until four o'clock the next day, when crew and passengers both had become so exhausted that they could labor no longer, and what they had been doing was so feeble as to be useless. The water in the hold had rapidly increased, and the few who still attempted to work were dashed from side to side. Signals of distress were made, which, to the joy of all on board, were answered, and the brig *Jessie*, of St. John's, Capt. PERCY, hove in sight. This vessel, of 140 tons burden, which had herself suffered from the gale, was under close-reafed topsails, and had great difficulty in the heavy wind prevailing to stay by the ship; but Captain PERCY at once declared his readiness to take the passengers and crew of the ill-fated vessel on board. Preparations were accordingly made to remove them, and a boat was lowered, but she instantly stove to pieces. Another was got down with more success. The passengers were got into it, and brought on board the *Jessie* by means of ropes having first to jump into the water, as it was impossible for a boat to get alongside the ship. Owing, however, to the constant and unceasing vigilance of Captain SPENCER, the difficult task of getting the whole crew and passengers from one ship to another under such trying circumstances was accomplished without the loss of a single life, or even so much casualty as a fractured limb. When the wretched people got on board they received every possible attention and comfort from Captain PERCY; but he did not confine his kindness to that. Though bound for St. John's, his own home and that of his two sons, who were his first and second officers, he actually returned upon his course, and sailed for Queenstown, where he arrived on Saturday, and land the living freight of the *Northumberland*. For such generous conduct it is hard to find praise sufficiently strong. An address was presented to Captain PERCY, signed by all those whom he had rescued and so materially assisted, expressive of their deep debt of gratitude to him. An address was also presented to Captain SPENCER by the passengers of his ship, testifying to the bravery and skill with which he managed his vessel in the extremity of its danger, and the unremitting care and anxiety with which he watched over the safety of those under his charge.

The crew of the *Northumberland* has been provided for by the American Consul, Mr. KEENAN, by whom they will be forwarded to Liverpool.

Loss of the Lone Star, of Maine.

From the Cork Examiner.

The ship *Lone Star*, Captain CONWAY, of Portland, United States, bound from Maulmain to Cork, with about 10,000 bags of rice, sprung a leak when about 150 miles off the Azores. The captain and crew were obliged to abandon her, and go on board the *Lady Lousa*, of Liverpool, Captain GRIFFITHS, which opportunely came to their assistance. The *Lone Star* sank in two hours, and the *Lady Louisa* arrived in Queenstown on Sunday night, where she landed Captain CONWAY and his crew, whose wants are now being provided for by Mr. KEENAN, the United States Consul, until they are sent to Liverpool. They speak in high terms of the kindness and humanity shown to them by Captain GRIFFITHS, of the *Lady Louisa*.

The Last Unsuccessful Effort to Launch the Leviathan.

The London *Times*, in its issue of Dec. 17 says:

"On Wednesday morning, this long-protracted operation was resumed, and, after some four hours' hard labor, and a dismal succession of mishaps, during which one part after another of the apparatus broke down, in the most ignominious manner, the work was discontinued, and further proceedings postponed *sine die*. The causes which led to this fifth signal failure may be told in the few words that it was almost impossible to make the vessel move at all, and that, in the efforts to do so, hydraulic rams, windlasses and chains, though of the most ponderous and massive construction, were all broken in regular succession, till scarcely anything of the apparatus was left to continue. Under such circumstances, therefore, not even a hope was entertained of effecting anything, and by 2 o'clock the attempts were abandoned. What makes the matter worse is that nearly every portion of the powerful gear was broken without producing the slightest effect in the way of movement upon the monstrous vessel. It is quite true that, when the efforts were discontinued, the signal-board showed that the entire bulk had been moved 38 inches, but of this distance 35 inches were made at one slip early in the day, and with comparatively easy, or at least reasonable pressure, from the launching apparatus. After this, with immense difficulty, and at the cost of some parts of the machinery, another trifling movement was got out of her, when she appeared to wedge herself in such a manner that, though the most tremendous efforts were subsequently made, she remained as firm as a mountain. Some idea of the extent to which the pressure was applied may be gathered from the fact that no less than three hydraulic rams, one powerful crab or windlass, and the doubled chains which drag her towards the river both at the stem and stern, were all burst and broken. The manner in which each of these gave way showed that the strain they were subjected to was something almost unheard of in the history of mechanics—in fact, the accident which occurred to the windlass, when a side of its massive iron drum round which the chain was coiled was crushed in like a nut, was not only, we believe, never known to occur before, but until yesterday such a breakage was considered almost impossible. From a series of calculations which have been made throughout the launch, as far as it has yet gone, it has been ascertained that the strain required to keep her in motion when once started was only 100 tons. Yesterday, however, the calculations based on the rapidity with which her momentum diminished showed that the strain required was more than 250 tons, or 1½ greater than it has been at any time since the efforts first commenced.

Further proceedings will probably be postponed until after Christmas, when vastly increased power is to be employed.

Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON, M. P., the eminent engineer, paid a lengthened visit to the yard, and with Mr. BRUNEL, entered at great length into a consideration of the arrangements which had been made for launching the vessel. Mr. STEPHENSON expressed a very strong opinion that the right course had been adopted throughout, and added that he had no doubt of complete success attending the efforts which are being made for launching the vessel.

Court of Spain Scandal.

From the Madrid Correspondent of the London Advertiser

A member of the Camarilla having favored me with some revelations from the Palace, I feel no delicacy in extending the confidence to your readers, as they may obtain thereby some further knowledge of the *Palaciegas* morality, premising that you may place implicit reliance on their authenticity. Know, then, that when the pains of labor were approaching, the pangs of remorse rushed in upon the Queen, and reproached her with her dissolute career. She sent for Archbishop CLARET, a prelate who well deserves the glorious name he bears. The Queen begged his counsel, and as he is no courtier, he told her Majesty that her conduct made her the subject of ribald jests, and as she was about to be exposed to the perils attendant upon child-birth, he exhorted her to banish her paramour, PUIG MORO, from the Palace, and country. The increasing pangs of the crisis added force to the archiepiscopal persuasions, and a promise was made, but the archbishop, not content with the royal word, extorted a written promise to that effect. He followed up his success by an exhortation to his royal auditor to be reconciled to her husband, and even if she felt unable to love him, he urged her to have more respect for the proprieties of life, and to appear constantly with him before her subjects. Having obtained a promise to that effect he repaired to the king's apartments, and gave him like counsel. The king's promise, was, however, conditional only; he would consent to be reconciled to his wife only on condition that she paid his debts, and that the banishment of the Queen's paramour should be instantaneous. The archbishop returned with a cheque for the payment of the king's debts, and the other promise; but although the Queen has the power to banish her paramour from the palace; and, had NARVAEZ and NOCEDAL been in power, she could have shipped him off to the Canaries or Phillippines, or wherever she chose; yet PUIG MORO refuses to be exiled, demands a public trial, and to know on what charge he is arraigned. A compromise has been effected, to avoid the public scandal which insistance on exile must occasion; and Colonel PUIG MORO struts about amongst his fellow citizens, who have yet enough of the leaven of royalty in them to look with feelings of something akin to deference and respect on one who has sustained such intimate relations with their Queen.

French Designs upon the Sandwich Islands.

From the European Times.

Two important communications have been placed in our hands bearing upon the present state of political affairs in the Sandwich Islands. From these it would appear that the French ambassador to the King of these Islands is endeavoring to effect a treaty, the result of which, if complied with, will grant a monopoly of the trade of these islands to France, to the detriment of the commerce, not only of this country, but also of the world. One of the communications referred to is from a person holding a high official position in these islands, and addressed to a distinguished diplomatist in this country, who has been much interested in the prosperity of the Sandwich Islands. The writer says:

"I am obliged to you for the interest you express in the King's independence. To preserve that and the interesting Hawaiian race, has been the only object that has detained me here, and to which I have devoted all my energies for the last thirteen years. It was with great difficulty that we escaped annexation to the United States in 1851; since then we had thought our independence secure; but I regret to tell you that since the 11th of this month, M. PERRIN, the French Minister, *has been pressing on us a new treaty with France, that, if ratified by the King, would place us in a worse position than if we were annexed to the United States.* The treaty is so utterly unworthy of France, so inconsistent with the imperial policy towards weak States, that if the Emperor has given to M. PERRIN the instructions which he alleges, his Majesty must have been altogether deceived by M. PERRIN, in regard to our policy and peculiar circumstances. To ward off the dangers which threaten us, it has been suggested to him by several to write something by this mail, to the Earl of CLARENDON."

The second letter refers chiefly to the effect that a French protectorate would exercise on the islands.

"French policy in the Sandwich Islands, (indeed, throughout Oceania,) has ever been 'meddling and mischievous,' not having, or ever having, any other practical object than to thwart what Frenchmen consider the policy of England in those parts, and to secure French ascendency. Hence the famous Pritchard squabble, and the contemptible Protectorate of France over Tahiti, by which English Protestant missionaries and all Englishmen have practically been driven away, without the slightest benefit having accrued to the natives from the French Protectorate, so called—that is, French dominion and colonial exclusivism and tyranny. England never has had, nor has now, nor by possibility can have, any interest whatever in these Islands beyond the legitimate requirements of free trade and navigation, without reference to flags, and the Christian and philanthropic objects of Christianizing and improving the condition of the inhabitants, to all which purposes French military despotism is an impediment. Were all the Islands of Oceania to be placed by force and fraud, as the activity and zeal of French agents aim at, under the protectorate of France, then not only would the natives suffer, but British, American and all other trading interests would suffer likewise; and they ought not to be allowed to do so. England, whose claims to the supremacy or protectorate are better founded than those of any other country, yet has uniformly refused to establish it, even when native kings have come over to England, voluntarily to place their territories under the English flag: and we most properly restored the Sandwich Islands to the native king and inhabitants, after that Captain KEPPEL had, upon his own authority and action, taken possession of them. Shortly afterwards the Americans were, with extreme difficulty, prevented from annexing them: as, if not materially prevented, were by the moral and diplomatic force brought to bear on the subject of this annexation or usurpation induced to renounce the project—a great sacrifice, considering the territorial cravings of the Americans, whenever land allotments can be obtained and ground for slave cultivation. Now, after all this, having escaped the Scylla and Charybdis of England and America, these countries are to be victimized by French intrigue for French purposes, and probably to found a small colony for French Socialists.

This is too bad; but I suppose that England will acquiesce therein—an unworthy sacrifice to the *entente cordiale*."

A Reminiscence of the Cawnpore Massacre.

A letter from an officer of the Madras Fusiliers, dated Cawnpore Oct. 28, is published in the London *Times*, in which the writer says:

"I went the other day to see the house of horrors, where the unfortunate women and children were massacred. At the entrance I found a gibbet, and under it the carcass of a wretch who had been hanged as a spy.

It is a small brick building built in a square, the rooms opening into a small courtyard in the centre. The place is still strewn with fragments of clothes and lots of shoes. The walls in places are sprinkled with blood, and the mats on the floor appear to have been drenched with it. On carefully examining the walls I found scratchad on the plaster, behind a door, the following, written apparently by the wife of a European soldier, of whom there were several shut up there:

'Country men and women, remember the 15th of July, '57. Your wives and families are here in misery, and at the disposal of savages, who has ravished both young and old, and then killed us. Oh! oh! My child! my child! Countrymen, revenge it!'

I don't think anything would appeal so strongly to the feelings of our countrymen at home as this simple statement of misery. It is expressed and spelt as above, and seemed to have been scratched with the point of a knife. The walls of the little room where it was written were spattered with blood, and the plaster cut in several places with swords.

I went to see the intrenchment where WHEELER defended himself so long. It is a low mud bank about three feet high, surrounding two large buildings that were formerly hospitals. The walls of these are literally riddled by round shot, and the roofs of both have fallen in. It seems quite miraculous, when you look at the wretched defence, how men could have held out one day, much less many days, against a host well armed, and provided with big guns and every requisite material. They must have been arrant cowards—as, indeed, we know they were—for they never dared to come out into the open, but fired from the cover of some half-finished barracks near the intrenchment. If with the small force we have had hitherto we have been able to command victory, what will it be when England's armies now arriving march through the country? In six months India will be more entirely in our power than it has ever been before."

Extraordinary Murder Cases in France and England.

From the London Globe.

Two crimes, which rank in the first class, have recently excited deep interest in the public. One was committed in England, the other in France. The latter involved one life, the former three lives. In England the murderer anticipated the law, and was not in his right mind when he incurred its penalties; in France the assassin knew what he was about, but he was a simple instrument, misled by the promptings of those who should have known better.

The English crime was committed at Croydon. It reaches the acme of horror. WILLIAM SMITHER, a clerk in the Bank of England, was pretty well to do. He lived with his brother and his mother. The external aspects of their life denoted easy comfort, and ordinary prudence might have insured continued prosperity. But the young man desired to arrive at competence by a royal road. He hoped to increase his stores by Stock Exchange speculations; and while he wooed and won a partner for life, he also offered his devotions at the shrine of fortune. Weak in intellect, he strove to play a game where the strong alone can win, and where even the strong frequently succumb. The wedding day was fixed. But as the wedding day came round, so also came the day when the goddess of stocks and shares, to whom he had pledged his soul, demanded payment. The youth lost what little control he had over his poor brain. He knew that he could not meet the demand made upon him; he knew that, if his dabbling in stock were whispered in Threadneedle-street, dismissal would be the penalty he must pay. The struggle, which might have tried a stronger man severely, proved too much for weak WILLIAM SMITHER. He could not face his creditors; he could not face his employers; he could not bear the thought of allowing the knowledge of his embarrassments to reach the ears of his mother and his brother. Pale and haggard, and muddled with drams of brandy, the wretched young man resolved to face death and what might follow death, rather than face his angry little world. But he determined not to die alone. He bought prussic acid. Accustomed to give medicine to his mother, he first exchanged her medicine for poison. Leaving her to die, he betook him to his bedroom; contrived, *how* can never be known, to make his brother share his bitter cup, and then drank the rest himself. How strange the courage that could enable a man to take the lives of a mother and a brother, and his own, to face at once the terrors of a hereafter rather than stand fast and meet what must have been, comparatively, the merely trivial terrors of this world! Let us hope that the Jury were right, and that, in his supreme hour of trial, reason had departed from this unhappy youth.

The French murder is vulgar and commonplace compared with that of Croydon. WM. SMITHER died because he could not endure the thought of being found out in dishonesty, perhaps because he could not endure the thought of being dishonest. The murder in Normandy had a far different origin. A rich and noble family, consisting of Madame DE JEUFOSSE and her two sons, ALBERT and ERNEST, lived in their chateau of Jeufosse, near Evreux. At Aubevoye lived one GUILLOT, not noble, but tolerably well off; a cheerful, jolly fellow, who gave good dinners, was charitable to the poor, and generally popular. But he was not correct in his morals. He had an evil reputation for laxity that least of all befits a husband and a father. GUILLOT was not shamefaced, he boasted of his successes in a manner the reverse of manly. The two families of JEUFOSSE and GUILLOT became intimate. Madame DE JEUFOSSE had a daughter, BLANCHE, and BLANCHE had a governess, LAURENCE. GUILLOT went to the chateau very often, made violent love to the governess, and his talk caused a scandal. Madame DE JEUFOSSE heard of it, but what was she, that she should interfere to protect a governess! Neither did she send the governess away. Encouraged by his success, GUILLOT aimed at higher game. The mode of life at the chateau gave him many opportunities of making love to BLANCHE, and he could not resist the temptation. BLANCHE became absent, agitated, given to wanderings in the park. Mme. DE JEUFOSSE at last found out the cause. Now she acted differently. GUILLOT was expelled from her house. She was inspired with a feeling of animosity. As for GUILLOT, he was by no means inclined to give up his prize. He followed the family about, placed letters for BLANCHE in a tree in the park, once threw one into her carriage, and demeaned himself like a selfish and ardent wooer. He was accustomed to enter the park over its fence, and it is alleged that Mme. DE JEUFOSSE and her sons urged CRESPEL, their game-keeper, to "give him a good peppering." CRESPEL, it is stated, was told that the law authorized him to shoot at any man found in the park at night. CRESPEL had his doubts, suggested the interposition of the geudarmes, but was finally quieted by being assured by his mistress that the magistrates had told her CRESPEL might fire without fear. Accordingly CRESPEL loaded his gun, watched for GUITLOT, fired at and shot him one night. He reported this fact at the chateau. No assistance was sent to the wounded man; he died, and was found in the morning where he fell. But he had seen and knew the assassin, and he told his servant that it was CRESPEL who had shot him.

So far as the reports of the case have reached us, there does not appear the least doubt that Madame DE JEUFOSSE and her sons instigated CRESPEL to lie in wait for his victim and shoot at him; but it does not appear that they intended, or that CRESPEL intended to kill him. And it is supposed that the Evreux jury will sympathize with the prisoners, and either acquit them or find them guilty with extenuatidg circumstances.

SPORTING.

Great Billiard Match for $2,000 in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Press.

This interesting trial of skill between the two players of greatest repute in the country, RALPH BENJAMIN and MICHAEL PHELAN, of New-York, terminated in the triumph of PHELAN. The match originated in causes which it is unnecessary to mention here; it may be sufficient to say, however, that since PHELAN'S winning his brilliant match for $10,000 in San Francisco, beating a Frenchman, the best player of his day—giving him odds, too, his reputation has become world-wide as a great billiard player, and has caused feelings of jealousy and rivalry to spring up, especially in New-York.

His antagonist, BENJAMIN, is a manufacturer of billiard tables. He played very neatly and with considerable resolution up to the seventh game, but his pluck evidently deserted him after that, and although he won the ninth game, this success did not seem to inspirit him. To every one in the room it was evidently a hopeless case for him after the fourth game, as PHELAN'S powers developed, and his astounding precision in the most complicated caroms began to be displayed. We will now proceed to give some details of the games. The parties, after arranging the preliminaries, which were very stringent, no shoving of the balls being allowed, (every shot having to be a fair shot, made with the point of the cue,) no portion of the body to be outside the line of the table; when playing from the string, a ball touched to be a played ball, &c., and having appointed two referees and an umpire, who announced to the spectators that no expressions of applause or disapprobation would be permitted, took off their coats to the work. The referee chosen by PHELAN was CHRIS. BIRD, of the City, and BENJAMIN selected the "Albany Pony." In the first game, nothing very noteworthy occurred, the parties playing very cautiously, as if feeling each other's strength. This game was won by PHELAN by 5 points.

In the opening of the second game, there was considerable dodging and playing for safety.

The Third Game.—Opened by the first score for BENJAMIN 1, and missed. PHELAN 1, and missed, dodging under the cushions. BENJAMIN 1, and missed. PHELAN 1, and missed. BENJAMIN 3, and missed. PAELAN missed. BENJAMIN ran 4—very good play. B. missed. P. 1, and missed. Great playing for safety the next half dozen shots. PHELAN missed, when B. went in for 2. Safe playing again, when P. goes in for chances and gets caught by B. for 1, and missed, leaving MICHAEL something about his size, when he rattles off 6, to the astonishment of the uninitiated, but in playing for one of his double-back-action patent-indescribable caroms, which he misses only about once in a thousand times, he caught it from B., who ran 1, making the game. First game for BENJAMIN—won by 9 points.

The Fourth Game.—This commenced by BENJAMIN, who was evidently elated by his recent success, scoring 2, and missed. P. goes at him but missed. Considerable doing of nothing for the next 6 shots, when P. gets 1 and dodges, B. dodges, P. gets 1 more, and tries the artful again. Profound study of the balls from all parts of the table, from the head, the foot, the sides, the corners, and in short from every part of the table but from under it. At last MICHAEL thinks he sees an opening, but shaves the ball, which gives B. a chance to run 3, and tries safety. An intense amount of nothing done for the next few minutes, until PHELAN apparently tired of all this sort of thing, makes one of his *impossible* ones, which elicited a cheer from an indiscreet gentleman in the background, who was requested by BENJAMIN to leave the room, which polite request he incontinently complied with. It may be added that this shot, which terminated one gentleman's pleasure for the evening so abruptly, was the most brilliant shot of the evening, and was a combination of all the difficulties known to players. It gave P. a run of 3, after which there was great playing for safety. BENJAMIN made some very pretty shots in this game, and bid fair at one time to win it, but was overpowered by the pluck of his opponent. It occupied over thirty minutes in playing.

The 5th game was won by PHELAN by 6 points, making in it two runs of 4 each. The 6th game was also won by PHELAN by 2 points, and was remarkable for a brilliant run of 6, nearly all being difficult shots. The 7th game was won by PHELAN by 6 points. The 8th game was remarkable for two runs by PHELAN—one of 5, and the other of 4 points, and was the shortest game in playing in the match. It was won by PHELAN by 10 points. The 9th game was won by BENJAMIN by 8 points. The 10th game was won by PHELAN, who, in this game, appeared to put on a little additional steam, for he made two splendid runs—one of 6, and another of 5, winning the game in a canter by 11 points. 11th and concluding game was also won by PHELAN by 7 points, and was signalized by a miss-cue by BENJAMIN, (who was evidently quite disheartened), and a superb run of 6 by PHELAN, which, but for the rules, would have provoked the loudest applause.

After the conclusion of the match, MICHAEL was surrounded by his friends, and put through a course of hand-shaking. The time occupied in playing the eleven games was four hours and thirty-two minutes.

RACING IN THE SOUTH.

The racing season on the Ten Broeck Course opens this month under favorable auspices. The Mobile *Register* says:

"The unusual number of spectators daily upon the ground to witness the necessary routine of walking, galloping and running, which prepares the noble steeds for the desperate conflicts in which they are about to engage, forms no inconsiderable feature in the interest with which the races themselves will be invested."

A Chapter of Crime.

IMPORTANT FACTS CONCERNING THE ROCHESTER MURDER.

The Rochester *Democrat* insists that, in good time, all the facts of the LITTLES murder case will come to light. It claims to have received an authentic account of the causes of the murder and of the manner of its execution:

"It is known that IRA STOUT came to this city some months since, immediately after his discharge from the Pennsylvania Penitentiary. To his acquaintances the fact of his recent disgrace was unknown, and he was greatly troubled lest it should in some way be made public. This anxiety was frequently betrayed to his own family, but more particularly to Mrs. LITTLES, to whom he was in the habit of confiding his secrets and making known his troubles. He believed his imprisonment was unknown, except by his own relatives, and he feared nothing from any of them except his brother-in-law, LITTLES. The quarrels of the latter with his wife, led IRA to fear that he might in a moment of passion, and to punish his wife for refusing to live with him, disclose this unpleasant circumstance in his history; and it is probable that the frequent calls of IRA upon Mr. LITTLES, at the office of the latter, and the manifestations of kind feelings, were intended to establish a friendship which would be a security against such a disclosure, whatever might be the relations between LITTLES and his wife. But after all, he felt insecure. He knew that LITTLES could at any moment destroy his standing, and his uneasy state of mind was well known to his sister, Mrs. LITTLES, and to other members of the family.

Some months since, Mrs. LITTLES intimated to IRA her intention of going West, in order, if possible, to get beyond the reach and knowledge of her husband, and there is reason to suppose that this was about the first time that IRA thought of murder as a means of disposing of LITTLES; or if he had ever before contemplated the crime the awful secret had been locked up in his own heart. The intimation of his sister's wish, however, to be entirely rid of her husband, emboldened IRA to speak to her of his purpose to kill him. In reply to her intimation about going West, he once said that, "*if Littles should some time be put out of the way—there would be no need of her going West to get rid of him.*

We are unable to give, in detail, and at the periods of their occurrence, all that passed between IRA and Mrs. LITTLES upon the subject, from this time until the awful crime was perpetrated; but the various ways in which it could be accomplished, with probable safety to themselves, were of course considered. The upshot was the adoption of a plan to decoy LITTLES to the spot, where the murder was perpetrated with the idea that he would there discover satisfactory evidence of the improper intimacy of his wife with some other person. In this respect, the general surmise has correctly anticipated the substantial truth of the case.

Mrs. LITTLES went to the ground below Falls Fields, a little before 9 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 19, and was soon followed by IRA STOUT and LITTLES—the former armed with an iron weapon, supposed to have been unknown to LITTLES, and the latter with the piece of a chair, found on the spot. On reaching the ground, a favorable position was sought by IRA, and the blows quickly given, which felled LITTLES and almost instantly proved fatal. LITTLES never had the opportunity to resist or defend himself, and the blows were repeated until he had almost ceased to struggle. Mrs. LITTLES may assert, and probably will, that she was not aware that murder was intended; but the conversation with IRA, and her lonely visit to the appointed spot, are almost conclusive against her on this point. She did not strike a blow, and beyond doubt was shocked and frightened when the terrible deed was done. The mangled body of her husband, and the consciousness of being guilty of the murder as an accessory, for the moment overcame her, and she passed through a scene which no pen can adequately depict.

IRA immediately dragged the body to the precipice, and not being familiar with the ground, fell down with it, a distance of nearly thirty feet, his shoulder and arm striking so as break the latter, as has been heretofore described. In his terror he called to Mrs. LITTLES, and she not fully comprehending the cause or extent of the calamity, started to go to his assistance, and before being aware of danger, she too, went down the precipice, and in the fall broke her wrist, and sustained other slight injuries. The bruises upon Mrs. L's face, &c., were caused by the fall. Her nose bled profusely, and her clothes were probably made bloody from this, rather than by the blood from her murdered husband.

IRA was for some time entirely helpless, having fainted away. He believed himself to be dying, and so told Mrs. LITTLES. He, however, recovered sufficiently to roll and drag LITTLES body to the water, assisted, we presume (though of this we are not positively informed,) by Mrs. LITTLES. The latter got down to the oblique path with great difficulty, and her torn skirts, broken combs, lost rosette, and the burs in her clothes and hair, are accounted for by this fall, and by the subsequent clambering down and along the steep bank, and then up the path to the stone quarry.

We are unable to state just how long, after the murder, before IRA and Mrs. LITTLES reached home on Monroe-street, but it is probable that the lad who testified on the trial told the truth, when he said he found them at home at 11½ o'clock. It is no more than reasonable to allow an hour from the time of the murder until they again reached the top of the bank, and it may have been an hour and a half. In their faint and disabled condition, it would take them at least half an hour to walk home. At 11½ o'clock they were still sitting up, and from that time until the surgeon was sent for, plans were revolved for extricating themselves from the terrible condition into which they had plunged themselves.

It will be seen that both IRA STOUT and Mrs. LITTLES had motives for getting rid of the husband of the latter. Weak and insufficient as these motives may appear to others, it is impossible to judge how strong they may have seemed to IRA and his sister. The former stood in daily fear of an exposure which would compel him to leave the place in disgrace, while the degree of infatuation on the part of Mrs. LITTLES, about getting rid of her husband, and being free to accept the attentions of others, must be a matter of opinion.

In conclusion, we have to say that we are not mistaken in asserting, as we have done before, that no other persons than IRA STOUT and SARAH LITTLES were concerned in the murder. The main facts and incidents in the case are as we have given them above, and no "confessions" implicating other parties are likely to be made, and will not be true if made. Perhaps we may be able, before the trial, to confirm what is here said, by evidence, the source of which we shall be at liberty to make public. At present, however, we can only say that we have not a doubt of the correctness of what we have stated, and we only regret now that we cannot indicate the source from which our information is derived.

A CHASE AFTER A MURDERER AND A DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Springfield *Republican* says: The insane fugitive who has led the Westfield officers a pretty chase for nearly a week past, and about whom Mr. BUSH wrote so enthusiastic a letter a few days since, was captured at Westport, Connecticut, on Wednesday, and a telegram to the effect that the murderer STOUR was arrested, was immediately sent to Mr. BUSH at New-Haven. Mr. BUSH repaired at once to Westport, and there found a crazy German, with STOUR'S scar over the eye, and STOUR'S mole on the face, but, unfortunately, without STOUR'S soul in his body. In fact the officer had got hold of the wrong man, and had been following a shadow—STOUR'S double—for several days. Mr. BUSH immediately returned to Westfield without his man. It is now extremely probable that STOUR has escaped from the country, though efforts for his detection, if he is, by any chance, still in America, should be redoubled. He has now had 16 days the start of his pursuers, and there is great chance of his escape; but $1,200 is a goodly sum of money and will not long go begging, if the murderer be not already beyond seas or dead.

PROBABLE MURDER IN MICHIGAN.

The Grand Haven *Clarion* says:

"On Friday evening, 18th, cries of 'murder,' and shrieks of a very alarming character, were heard by persons living near the lake shore, about three miles south of Pere Marquette. In the morning, a small fishing boat, belonging to CHARLES MEARS, of Black Lake, near Big Point Sauble, was discovered ashore with the dead bodies of two men and only a small portion of cargo aboard. One of the bodies was cut with a severe gash across the face. There was no storm or rough sea at the time of the disaster; and it is believed that the crew quarreled, and that during the mutiny the boat was allowed to swamp. Nine men were on board at the time, and they were all drowned. The boat was laden with corn, provisions, dry goods, &c., and the cargo was almost entirely lost."

A MURDERER FORCING HIS CELL.

On the night of the 28th ult. the murderer ALBERT SHOUPE, in prison at Chicago for the murder of Mr. LAUERMANN, at Blue Island, set fire to his cell, hoping to escape in the confusion. The *Press* says: An alarm of fire was given, and right lustily, by all the prisoners, sixty-eight in number, who were almost suffocated by the smoke, which found its way throughout the whole interior of the jail.

Jailer TENBROECK, who was just retiring, went at once into the jail, and found that the cause of the disturbance originated in the eastern cell of the north tier of cells, now occupied by ALBERT SHOUPE, the young man awaiting trial for the cruel murder of the farmer LAUERMANN at Blue Island a few days since, who was found almost stifled in his cell, where his bed was blazing briskly. He was at once removed to the outer hall, and, by the assistance of some of the more trusty of the prisoners, the fire was easily got under and quelled.

From the circumstance that SHOUPE himself gave no alarm and made no effort to extinguish the fire, it is conjectured, and doubtless very justly, that it was a desperate attempt to fire the jail, in the hope of profiting by the confusion to escape. The lining walls of the cell being wooden, probably led him to expect that a fire could easily be started which would do much damage. He was well scorched and half stifled as the sole results of his daring.

He is, though a very young man, one of the most desperate criminals that has ever been confined in our jail.

MORE OF THE SAGE MYSTERY I

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY Jan. 5.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48. *Part II.*—Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52, to 63.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 5, 7, 21, to 44 inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 50, 62, 63, 65, 69 to 75, 76, 80, 83½, 83 to 86, 90, 91, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 103, 104, 110, 111, 112, 113, 116, 117, 118 to 123, 126 to 129.

Autograph Letters from General Washington—A Singular Suit—Are Letters Property?—Interesting Documents made Public, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 4.

Before Hon. Justice DAVIES.

Nelson Eyre and Louisa L. Lear Eyre his wife vs. *Edward Y. Higbee and wife.*—On the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Hon. Geo. Bancroft being in Court, was politely invited by Judge DAVIES to take a seat on the Bench, which he did, and remained for some time listening to the argument of this rather singular and highly interesting case.

Tobias Lear was for many years the Private and Military Secretary of General Washington, as well as a member of his household. As such, he received many letters, both on business and of a friendly nature. Mr. Lear died intestate, in Washington, in 1816, leaving his widow, Frances D. Lear, and a son, Benjamin Lincoln Lear. This son, with his mother, were, of course, the heirs at law. Benjamin L. Lear died in 1832, leaving a will, which had been made before he had any expectation of having any children. After his death, his wife gave birth to a child, one of the plaintiffs in this suit. The letters from General Washington remained in the house of Benjamin L. Lear until after his death, when they were taken possession of by Mrs. Fanny L. Higbee, one of the defendants, who is the wife of Rev. Dr. Higbee, one of the assistant ministers of Trinity Church.

Mrs. Tobias Lear, shortly before her death, directed Mrs. Fanny L. Higbee to send the letters, which are bound in a large volume, to Mrs. Mason, the mother of Senator Jas. Mason, of Virginia, and with them a note stating that it was the desire of Mrs. Lear that they should be held subject to the directions of Hon. Richard Rush, of Philadelphia, and that he should make such arrangements for their publication as he should see fit. She desired that eventually they should be presented to the State of Virginia, and suggested that it would be well to make Senator Mason the channel of the presentation.

At this time Mrs. Lear was on her dying bed. A day or two after making this request, it is alleged that Mrs. Lear inquired of Mrs. Higbee whether she had fulfilled her directions. She replied that the letters had been sent to Mrs. Mason. On the next day, however, Mrs. Higbee took final leave of Mrs. Lear, and left the house taking with her the letters, which since then she has kept in her own possession, never carrying into effect the desire of Mrs. Lear.

In April, 1857, the plaintiff, Mrs. Louisa L. L. Eyre took out letters of administration in the estate of Tobias Lear deceased, and by the assignment of her mother and husband, became the sole party interested in the property, real and personal, appertaining to Tobias Lear at the time of his decease. She has brought a suit to recover possession of these letters.

This morning the matter came up on a demurrer, the principal points of which were that the right to take letters of administration had expired by limitation, and that the letters in question were not property subject to a cause of action.

The letters comprise those addressed by General Washington to Mr. Lear between the years 1790 to 1799, and are, many of them, subjects of public interest, such as foreign or domestic politics, appointments to office, the preparation of Washington's last address to Congress, &c. They have never been made public, and are invaluable as a contribution to the history of the times, as well as for their merit as literary curiosities. Mr. Bancroft, who was present during the whole prodeeding, deemed them to be of such importance that he requested from Mr. Stoughton the privilege of examining them.

Mr. Stoughton, during the argument, expressed a willingness to present the letters to the State of Virginia if it should be desired.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Crain; for defendants, Mr. Stoughton.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 4, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—SINCE NOON OF SATURDAY—11,686 bbls. Flour, 96,774 bushels Corn, 762 pkgs. Provisions, 241 bbls. Whisky, and 20 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Are quiet, and prices are unsettled.

Massachusetts Ashes Inspections, during

	1856. Casks.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Casks.	1857. Bbls.
Pearls	584	290,070	400	176,112
Pots	1,307	698,105	1,526	790,570
Total	1,891	988,175	1,926	966,682

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at former rates. Sales—150 mats Java, at 16c.; 70 bags Rio, at 10c.@10¾c.; and a small lot of Maracaibo, at 11½c. ₱ lb. We quote Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 8¾c.@10¾c., cash; Bahia, at 9c., and St. Domingo, at 8c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Coffee in Boston, Jan. 1.

	1857.	1858.
St. Domingo, bags	798	4,137
Singapore and Java, pockets	13,102	3,000
Other kinds, bags		2,427
Total, pkgs	13,900	9,564

Imports of Coffee into Boston during each of the last eight years:

	lbs.		lbs.
1857	12,479,447	1853	11,944,404
1856	16,443,895	1852	19,737,458
1855	18,753,250	1851	16,353,073
1854	15,178,182	1850	12,303,405

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, prices favoring buyers. Middling is quoted down to 8¾c.@8¾c. for Upland, and 9c.@9¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Dec. 28.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857, bales	7,819
Arrived since	642,224
Total	650,043
Exported to date	331,197
Stock on hand not cleared Dec. 28	318,846

Exports of Cotton from Charleston from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31.

	1856. Sea Isl'd. Bales.	1856. Upland. Bales.	1857. Sea Isl'd. Bales.	1857. Upland. Bales.
Total, for'n & coastw'e	2,110	137,805	2,586	84,246

FISH—Are sparingly sought after at unchanged prices. The imports of Mackerel into Boston from the Provinces, in each of the last ten years, have been as follows:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
1857	28,525	1852	48,570
1856	44,459	1851	43,329
1855	66,776	1850	37,920
1854	50,620	1849	41,556
1853	27,723	1848	33,265

The Export of Fish from Boston in each of the last three years has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.	1855.
Codfish, drums	5,419	10,561	8,514
Codfish, boxes	6,974	7,921	5,103
Codfish, quintals	66,869	65,228	54,708
Mackerel, bbls	77,828	91,519	121,264
Herring, boxes	47,588	35,894	27,009

Stock of Codfish in Boston, Jan. 1.

	1857.	1858.
Total quintals	130,000	75,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more sought after at strengthening prices, especially for low and medium brands. Sales 10,500 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@4 75
Extra State	4 50@4 75
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 45@4 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 40@4 50
Extra Genesee	5 20@7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@7 25

Canadian is doing better. Sales 650 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 30@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern appears abundant and depressed. Sales 1,000 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$7 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in shock demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 15@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

Richmond, Va., Flour Inspections from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Total bbls	158,813	159,236	168,208	199,398

GRAIN—Wheat is being purchased only by millers, and in very small lots, at irregular prices. Sales 3,200 bushels, including Southern, at $1 25 for fair White, $1 15 for mixed, and $1 10@$1 15 for good to prime Red, ₱ bushel. The stock of Wheat in Philadelphia has been estimated at 107,000 bushels, including 35,000 bushels in the hands of millers. Corn is salable and firm; the transactions since our last add up 44,000 bushels at 58½c.@61c. for new Yellow, and 59c.@62½c. for new White Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. 1,500 bushels Northern Rye found buyers, in lots, at 73c.@75c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are in demand, and are worth, pressed, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 33c.@37c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@32c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Receipts during 1857:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Total	410,219	9,647,194	7,634,457	1,393,656

Chicago Breadstuff Exports during 1857:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Total	239,257	9,646,966	7,580,483	473,951

Buffalo Breadstuff Receipts, by Lake, during

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls	936,761	1,126,048	845,953
Corn Meal, bbls	867	1,800	150
Wheat, bushels	8,622,126	1,466,671	8,334,179
Corn, bushels	8,711,230	9,632,477	5,713,611
Rye, bushels	299,591	245,810	48,536
Barley, bushels	62,304	46,327	37,844
Oats, bushels	2,693,322	1,733,382	1,214,760

Boston Breadstuff Receipts during

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls	962,707	901,217	1,000,413
Flour, half bbls	16,353	15,004	10,047
Corn, bushels	2,029,678	2,012,059	2,158,014
Rye, bushels	71,691	46,566	41,395
Oats, bushels	546,896	881,072	685,013
Shorts, bushels	289,430	311,250	262,038

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—In Boston, last week, sales were made of 400 bales Gunny Bags, at 16c., cash.

Boston Gunny Bags and Bagging Trade.

	Imports in 1857. Bales.	Bundles.	Stock Jan. 1, 1858. Bales.
Gunny Bags	19,187	3,315	13,500
Gunny Bagging	45,044		19,500

HAY—Sales 1,100 bales North River at 55c.@75c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, 1,700 bales received and nearly all sold, mainly at 85c. ₱ 100 lbs. In Savannah, none arrived. A cargo of Eastern sold at 91c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—A sale of 2,300 Orinoco was reported at 17c. ₱ lb., on 6 months credit.

Philadelphia Hide Imports, during each of the last eight years:

	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.
1850	103,882	47,791	151,673
1851	134,225	35,727	169,952
1852	130,154	37,154	167,308
1853	119,977	24,434	144,411
1854	174,597	10,451	185,048
1855	156,102	12,300	168,403
1856	109,755	9,399	119,154
1857	125,180	22,320	148,228

HOPS—Continue quiet, at unchanged figures. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@3c. cash, ₱ lb.

Massachusetts Hop Inspections during each of the last eight years:

	Bales.	lbs.
In 1857—First sort	3,030	588,190
In 1857—Second sort	451	90,205
In 1857—Refuse	95	17,595
Total in 1857	3,580	695,990
Total in 1856	4,720	846,855
Total in 1855	3,016	560,003
Total in 1854	4,626	812,930
Total in 1853	3,318	539,038
Total in 1852	2,111	406,608
Total in 1851	1,768	361,025
Total in 1850	2,115	398,058

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican*, of Jan. 1, states that the Savannah Lumber mills "are going steadily on old orders, but nothing new has been put upon the market. Resawed, $14@$16, and Rough Edge, $12@$14. The arrivals of Timber continue limited. The demand continues good, and the receipts meet with ready sales at full prices. For shipping the inquiry is brisk, but not for large quantities, and heavy receipts would depress the price. The stock on hand is light. We do not alter our quotations, though the tone of the market is better. Mill Timber, $5@$7; Shipping Timber, $8@$12."

Buffalo Lumber Receipts, by Lake, During:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Lumber, feet	72,026,651	60,584,541	68,283,319
Staves, number	16,421,568	18,556,039	23,024,213
Shingles, number	1,764,000	398,000	1,669,000

LIME—Rockland: 85c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 25c.@29c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 21c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 35c. ₱ gallon. Sales by auction, 74 bbls. New Orleans at 32c. cash, ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in Boston, Dec. 31.

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.
Total	4,000		1,160	940

NAVAL STORES.—Crude Turpentine is in moderate request at rather easier prices. 500 bbls. Wilmington were sold at $2 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine was purchased to the extent of 530 bbls., in lots, at 37c.@38c., chiefly at 37c., cash, ₱ gallon, showing a decline. Tar, Pitch, and Resin, remain as last noticed.

OILS—Are generally quiet, at about previous quotations for the leading kinds.

Comparative receipts of the Whale Fishery in the United States, during each of last eight years:

	Ships and Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Sperm. Bbls.	Whale. Bbls.
Total in 1857	186	9	29	77,501	225,963
Total in 1856	171	7	24	82,389	195,774
Total in 1855	146	6	20	68,965	176,184
Total in 1854	210	8	28	69,416	221,593
Total in 1853	200	11	29	88,997	241,389
Total in 1852	116	10	27	81,321	82,281
Total in 1851	194	24	18	98,534	311,915
Total in 1850	144	17	16	86,157	191,752

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 60 for new Mess, and $12 90@$13 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. A correspondent, writing from Chicago, Dec. 29, states that Mr. SLOCUM, of Troy, N. Y., has contracted there for the shipment of 2,000 bbls. Mess Pork, on the Michigan Southern and the Buffalo and Huron Railroad to Buffalo, to take advantage of the different roads further East. Cut Meats continue in fair supply and demand, at 8¼c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is in moderate demand at old rates. The transactions since our last embrace 240 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 8¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 230 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 50 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at unaltered rates: 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do.. ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6½c.@8c. for fair to prime, ₱ lb.

Buffalo Provision Receipts by Lake, during

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Pork, bbls	106,682	60,477	20,283
Hogs, No.	54,944	72,713	75,174
Bacon, lbs	10,768,396	9,220,932	3,612,519
Lard, lbs	10,357,136	5,335,500	643,000
Beef, bbls	97,804	33,320	59,911
Cattle, No.	14,049	25,283	29,799
Butter, lbs	1,988,920	1,241,600	923,000
Sheep, No.	26,508	41,467	44,972

RICE—Sales 125 tcs. at $3@$3 62½, according to quality, ₱ 100 lbs. In Savannah, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: *Receipts*, 75 casks clean, and 28,861 bushels Rough. Sales 360 casks clean, at 3c.@3½c. ₱ lb. *Exports*—1,814 casks clean, including 11,31 for New-York. In Charleston, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: *Receipts* 1,113 tcs. clean, and 42,000 bushels Rough. *Sales* include the bulk of the receipts of clean, chiefly for coastwise shipment, at from $2 50@$3 50, ₱ 100 lbs., and 7,000 bushels Rough at 75c. ₱ bushel.

Charleston Rice Exports from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31:

	1856 Tierces.	1856 Bushels.	1857 Tierces.	1857 Bushels.
Total, foreign and coastwise	38,175	15,000	27,676	

SEEDS—In Philadelphia, last week, sales of 40,000 lbs. re-cleaned Clover Seed reported, in part at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

Buffalo Seed Receipts by Lake, during

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Total, bbls	20,522	15,297	14,830

SUGARS—The demand is fair, at steady prices. Sales—250 hhds. Cuba, part at 5½c.@6½c.; 370 hhds. New-Orleans, part at 6¾c.@7½c., and, by auction, 436 hhds. New-Orleans at 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; the latter 90 days and 4 months' credit.

Stock of Sugars in Boston, Dec. 31:

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bags.	1856. Boxes.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bags.	1857. Boxes.
Total	2811	4,000	14,228	950	18,012	3,438

Stock of Sugars in Philadelphia, Jan. 1:

	1857. Hhds.	1857. Boxes.	1858. Hhds.	1858. Boxes.
Total	1,411	3,888	3,677	220

TALLOW—Sales, 10,000 lbs. prime, at former rates.

TEAS—Are quiet, yet slightly held, pending the auction sales announced for the current week.

Export of Teas from China to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1857:

	Pounds.
Total, Green	17,405,120
Total, Black	8,066,322
Grand total year ending June 30, 1857	25,471,442

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1856	20,852,140	1850	25,589,458
1855	23,548,798	1849	18,710,011
1854	33,046,629	1848	19,339,023
1853	40,950,139	1847	19,186,221
1852	34,041,826	1846	18,502,092
1851	28,792,146	1845	20,762,558

WHALEBONE—Is quiet, parties disagreeing about prices.

Imports of Whalebone into the United States during each of the last eight years:

Imported in	lbs.	Imported in	lbs.
1857	2,051,166	1853	6,320,558
1856	2,774,500	1852	2,509,630
1855	2,715,100	1851	4,506,150
1854	3,272,872	1850	2,242,012

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls. at 21½c.@22c., cash, ₱ gallon.

Buffalo Whisky Receipts, by Lake, during:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Total bbls	37,087	36,000	42,140

WOOL—In Philadelphia, last week, a better feeling was apparent in the market for Wool, but the transactions were confined to a few small lots of pulled and fleece at fully last week's rates; the inquiry was mostly for the former description, which was rather scarce. Of the latter the sales were within the range of 33c.@50c. and 55c.—the latter for choice clips, prices showing a decline of 10c.@15c. ₱ lb. on the rates current in August last. In Boston, a good inquiry prevailed for domestic fleece and pulled at steady prices. The sales of the week amount to 130,000 lbs. In Foreign there have been sales of 1,020 bales South American and Mediterranean. The stock of domestic fleece and pulled Wool in Boston, Dec. 31, was about 900,000 lbs. against 1,200,000 lbs. in 1856; 1,200,000 lbs. in 1855; 300,000 lbs. in 1854; and 1,400,000 lbs. in 1853.

Boston Domestic Wool Receipts.

	Bales.		Bales.
1857	28,733	1854	19,690
1856	33,711	1853	22,770
1855	39,020		

Boston Foreign Wool Imports.

	Bales.	Quintals.		Bales.	Quintals.
1857	37,680	13,847	1854	24,925	9,821
1856	14,478	17,755	1853	27,374	16,451
1855	14,919	9,751			

Buffalo Wool Receipts, by Lake, during:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Total bales	47,168	41,592	35,613

FREIGHTS—Were somewhat brisker, and some shipowners claim firmer rates. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6½d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

A couple were married in Missouri a few days ago, who had never met before the day of the wedding. They courted by letter. The bride was a Massachusetts school teacher, and the groom a citizen of Knox County in Missouri.

Annual Review of the Boot and Shoe Trade.

From the Boston Shipping List, Jan. 2.

The past year has been the most disastrous one to the Boot and Shoe business experienced for a long time. Manufacturers commenced the year with stock of all kinds at unusually high prices, and the goods for the Spring trade were manufactured at a very high cost. The trade did not come up to expectation. The scarcity of money at the West, in consequence of land speculations there, prevented buyers from purchasing as largely as they otherwise would, and our manufacturers and commission houses found themselves, at the close of the season, with a large stock of goods still on hand. The active Fall trade commenced about the middle of July with an auction sale of 10,000 cases, and during July and August the business was quite active, but owing to the large stock and the competition among dealers to make sales, goods were forced off considerably under cost. Early in September the business began to slack off and since then there has been very little doing, the panic in the money market putting a stop to active operations and causing holders, in many instances, to force off goods at very low prices for cash. At no time during the year have goods paid the cost of manufacture, which, in connection with the fact that many Western buyers have failed to meet their engagements when due, requiring extensions of four, six and eight months, has seriously embarrassed our manufacturers, and induced many of them to suspend operations entirely. The amount of goods manufactured the past three months has, in consequence, been much smaller than in any previous period for a long time. The experience of the past year will evidently bring about one good result. The credit system is likely to undergo considerable change, and buyers will, for the future, find it difficult to make purchases on long credit in this market. The limit should not exceed six months, while cash purchasers will always be able to make good bargains. The business with California has been quite light compared with previous years, showing a falling off, compared with last year, of 9,290 cases, and with 1855 of 31,990 cases. A favorable change has lately taken place in that market, which has induced large shipments the past two months. If these shipments are continued on the same scale and length of time, that market will again be completely overstocked with goods. The prospects of the trade the coming year are not very encouraging, although there are some favorable features. Prices of Leather are now lower than for two years past, and the cost of manufacturing has also been reduced by a considerable decline in the price of labor, so that the goods now manufactured cost less than for some time past. Our stock for Spring sales is likely to be moderate, on account of the small quantity of goods manufactured for some months, and, if business comes up to near an average one, fair prices are likely to be realized. The entire shipments of the year to California have been 32,968 cases, against 42,258 cases in 1856, 34,958 cases in 1855, 37,621 cases in 1854, and 37,916 cases in 1853. The quantity of Boots and Shoes cleared at the Custom-House has been as follows:

1857, cases	234,422 | 1855, cases 203,601
1856, cases	224,322 | 1854, cases 196,411

A large portion of the supplies for the West are forwarded by railroad, and are not included in the above statement.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT THE ASYLUM IN FLATBUSH.—The patients at the new Asylum for the Insane, at Flatbush, had a very happy time on Friday, under the superintendence of DR. LANSING, the Resident Physician, and MRS. LUCAS, the Matron. The patients met together in the several apartments set apart for social enjoyment and devotional exercises, and notwithstanding their misfortune, nearly all appeared cheerful, and to desire to make others as joyful as themselves. Under the new arrangement, by which the new edifice has become exclusively an asylum for those who are supported by their friends, a visit is vastly more agreeable than before, and the Asylum itself as desirable as can well be for those requiring treatment for the disease which is the specialty of that institution, and who have friends or relatives to pay a moderate sum for good board and careful attendance.

RUNAWAY NEGROES KILLING TWO MEN.—A letter from Platin Rock, Mo., says: "Three tall, likely young negroes, supposed to be runaways, in company with an Irishman, crossed the river one mile below Selma; all had good horses and new saddle-bags. They landed on AMOS RUBLE'S farm upon the opposite side of the river, and several men started in pursuit—among them AMOS RUBLE and J. H. LILLY. Mr. R. was shot through the side, and it is thought he cannot recover. They also killed a looker-on by the name of WILLIAM TAYLOR. They shot at Mr. LILLY but did not hit him. He had a double-barreled shot gun that he borrowed from a man by the name of KURTZ, who was supposed to be implicated, as the gun had no shot in it."

PUBLIC SURVEYS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The returns of the public surveys in Washington Territory have been received at the General Land Office, embracing townships Nos. 7 and 8, through which Cowlitz River courses and disembogues into the Columbia River. The Cowlitz bottoms extend from half a mile to two miles in width, on both sides of the river, and are occupied by claimants under the Donation law, abounding in fine farms and improvements.

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Gold Lockets, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 glasses;
Silver Napkin-Rings, Porte-Monnaies and Fruit Knives.

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A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY ONE HAVING A STOCK OF FROM $30,000 to $100,000 of dry goods for sale, and will sell the same, taking in part or whole payment a tract of pine land, on which is a steam saw-mill—said land being well situated in the State of Wisconsin, and salable at any time—can find a purchaser by addressing A. C., *Times* Office.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—A practical printer, engaged for the last six years as editor and publisher of a daily and weekly, desires an engagement as publisher or business agent, or as foreman on a daily or weekly paper. Unexceptionable reference. Address W. E. H., *Times* office.

MERCHANDISE IN EXCHANGE FOR WISCONSIN SCHOOL LANDS.—Persons desirous of making such investments, may obtain particulars by addressing Box No. 3,109 New-York Post-Office; or, J. T., Post-Office, Jersey City.

WANTED—COUNTING-HOUSE FURNITURE, OF the best description; second hand, if but little used, will answer. Address Box No. 706, Post-Office, stating price and where it may be seen.

TO PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS, &c.—The stock, fixtures and good will of a first-rate establishment, in a thriving town near New-York, for the carrying on of the painting and paper-hanging business, and the sale of paints, oil, fluid, paper hangings, window shades, &c., &c., for sale on terms easy and advantageous. Location the best in the place. Address PAINTER, Box No. 1,032, Yonkers Post-Office.

ANY ONE HAVING A STOCK OF FROM $30,000 to $100,000 of Dry Goods for sale, and will sell the same, taking in part or whole payment a tract of pine land, on which is a steam saw-mill—said land being well situated in the State of Wisconsin, and salable at any time—can find a purchaser by addressing A. C., *Times* office.

FINANCIAL.—A YOUNG SOUTHERN LADY OF the highest respectability, at present in this city—comparatively a stranger here—and quite unexpectedly in embarrassed circumstances, wishes the immediate loan of $100, for the security of which she will give a splendid gold watch, highly prized as a keepsake. Address Miss EMMA A. GADSDEN, Broadway Post-Office.

RARE CHANCE—HAT, CAP, AND FUR STORE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures, and good will of the store, No. 270 Greenwich-st., for sale at a great bargain. Inquire on the premises, of C. L. MARTIN, No. 127 8th-av., or of D. O. ARCHER, No. 330 Washington-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THIRD AMERICAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The members of this Association are respectfully requested to attend the next regular meeting, at the office No. 59 Barclay st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, at 7 P. M., when business of the utmost importance to every member will be brought forward.

S. JESSURUN, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, at noon.

Subjects—*Proper Treatment of Milch Cows* and *Treatment of Barn-yard Manure.*

Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. ME.GS, Secretary.

CELEBRATED FREIGHT AND ICE BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Fare, $1. The celebrated ice steamer HERO, Captain J. W. HAWOOR, will leave the pier foot Robinson-st., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 5, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to GEORGE T. STANLEY, at the Office on the Dock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

NO. CLXXVIII. FOR JANUARY, 1858.

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The publishers would commend this Review to the attention of the American public, as a work which, dating almost from the commencement of the literature of our country, has always sustained its high reputation wherever our language is known.

It is to America what the Edinburg and London Quarterlies are to Great Britain, and takes rank with them both in Europe and America.

Nearly all the great authors of our country were first brought before the public through this Review. Webster, Everett, Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft, with scores of other noted men, of whom our literature is proud, have been among its contributors; and its pages continue to reflect the best talent of our times.

The NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published Quarterly, in numbers of nearly *three hundred pages each*, at $5 a year.

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LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—AMONG THE many papers that find their way to the "Round Table," none are more heartily welcome than MORRIS and WILLIS' inimitable HOME JOURNAL. This paper is always pocketed for reading at the home fireside, and many a pleasant word is spoken of it, as its cheerful contents are discussed. The growing experience of the accomplished editors enables them to make their journal the most brilliant, entertaining and valuable literary publication in the country. The columns of the *Home Journal* for the ensuing year will be sparkling with the gay gossip of metropolitan life, while from the world outside the gist of every new idea that is going will be presented, so that every reader may intelligently read and be instructed. For Two Dollars sent to MORRIS & WILLIS, No. 107 Fulton st., New-York, the *Home Journal* will be sent to any person in town or country one year.—*Democrat, Ravenna Ohio.*

1858.—DISTURNELL'S RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP GUIDE for January, 1858, (13th year of publication,) just issued, and for sale at wholesale and retail by J. DISTURNELL,
No. 16 Beekman-st., up stairs.

NO BLANKS.

He who a lottery ticket buys,
Has the same chance to win a prize
As to be struck by lightning;
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In Broadway, at two ninety three,
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His purse's strings untightening.
He's sure to get some present rare,
Some trinket for his lady fair,
Which she for love of him will wear,
Her native beauty heightening.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress was in session again yesterday; and, as expected, important events which have transpired during the recess occupied a great share of attention. Resolutions were adopted in both Houses calling on the President to communicate all the information in his possession relative to the arrest of General WALKER and his men by Commodore PAULDING. There was no debate on the subject in the Senate, but it was discussed very fully in the House. Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, asked and obtained leave to introduce in the Senate his bill for the pacification of Kansas, of which mention has already been made. Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, commenced a speech on Kansas affairs, advocating her admission under the Lecompton Constitution, but was interrupted by an attack of the vertigo, and deferred his remarks to another occasion. In the House, after the conclusion of the discussion of the Walker resolution, Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, introduced a bill establishing the Collection Districts of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. A resolution proposing to alter the admeasurement of American vessels, offered by Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, was passed. Mr. COBB, of Alabama, offered a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the propriety of repealing the organic act of Utah; and Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to punish polygamy in the Territories, and for other purposes. A Committee of five was ordered to investigate the facts connected with the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation. A bill was introduced to repeal the act establishing the Court of Claims.

General WALKER has written a letter to the President, which is to be delivered to-day, in which are set forth the principal events of the Nicaraguan enterprise from first to last, remonstrating against Government interference, and closing with the expression of a determination on the part of himself and comrades to allow no interruptions to prevent their return to Central America. It is understood that WALKER'S claim to indemnity will be sent direct to Congress.

The New-York State Legislature meets to-day. The Capitol yesterday was busy with preparation and crowded with members and outsiders. Most of the members of both Houses had arrived last night, and caucuses were held, as usual, by the different parties, for the purpose of making nominations of candidates for the offices in either branch. The Democratic Senatorial Caucus nominated Judge N. T. ROSSITER, of Schoharie, for Clerk, and WM. H. VAN VOORHEES, of Kings, for Sergeant-at-Arms. The Republican Senatorial Caucus nominated SAMUEL P. ALLEN, of Monroe, for Clerk, and H. W. DWIGHT, of Auburn, for Sergeant-at-Arms. The Democratic Assembly Caucus nominated Mr. ALVORD, of Onondago, for Speaker, on the second ballot; JOHN J. RILEY for Clerk; and JOHN C. LASHERS, of Dutchess, for Sergeant-at-Arms. The Republican Assembly Caucus nominated R. B. VAN VALKENBURG, of Steuben, for Speaker; WM. RICHARDSON, of Albany, for Clerk; and N. B. HITCHCOCK for Sergeant-at-Arms. Up to 10 o'clock last night the Americans had not yet concluded their nominations.

A rumor reaches us from Kansas, which may be classed under the head of "Important if true." The St. Louis *Democrat* states, on the authority of passengers from the Territory, that about Dec. 25 an engagement took place at Sugar Mound, between General LANE'S militia and the dragoons sent to arrest him, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of three of their number. Reinforcements were immediately sent for, and General DENVER had ordered four companies of dragoons to the scene of the difficulty. In the meantime the Free-State men, on hearing of the engagement, had commenced organizing, and were hurrying to the assistance of LANE. Before the dragoons could arrive, it was thought that a force of 2,500 men would be collected, and bloody work was anticipated. At present, however, all this is but a rumor.

The steamship *Atlantic*, in her thirteenth day from Liverpool, had not made her appearance at Sandy Hook up to the time of our going to press.

Among the extracts from the *Niagara's* mails, published on another page of this morning's impression, will be found a variety of interesting intelligence. An article from the London *Times*, on commercial corruption in Great Britain, will attract attention. It is a severe exposure of the frauds that are daily practiced in ordinary business transactions, and for which the perpetrators not only escape unpunished, but live respected as honest and upright citizens. The report, received by telegraph, that the launch of the *Leviathan* was postponed *sine die*, appears to be incorrect. Another attempt to move the monster would be made on the last day of the year, when the tides would be again favorable. It is now said that the *Leviathan* will cost only from $100,000 to $125,000 in the launching—not $350,000 or $400,000 as reported. A singular piece of information comes to us from France to the effect that the Government of NAPOLEON is about concluding a treaty with the Sandwich Islands which will virtually place them under a French protectorate. The subject is one of especial interest to the people of this country, and will doubtless receive from our Government all the attention it deserves.

Captain SPENCE, of the London Line packet ship *Northumberland*, gives a thrilling account of the loss of his ship in a hurricane, on Dec. 2. The passengers and crew, 63 in all, were taken off on the 4th, by the British brig *Jessie*, of St. Johns, N. F., and carried to Cork. Captain GLOVER, his wife and child, and 10 seamen, of the bark *Cecilia*, from Berbice, were taken from the wreck of the latter vessel, which was dismasted in the same hurricane on Dec. 2, and brought into this port by the ship *Aladdin*, Captain WOOD, from Calcutta.

A highly interesting suit in regard to the recovery of certain letters written by Gen. WASHINGTON to his secretary, TOBIAS LEAR, between the years 1790 and 1799, was argued in the Supreme Court yesterday. The letters are now in the possession of Mrs. HIGBEE, wife of Rev. EDWARD Y. HIGBEE, one of the assistant ministers of Trinity Church. They are claimed by Mrs. NELSON EYRE, as heir of TOBIAS LEAR, deceased. Hon. GEO. BANCROFT was present, and took much interest in the proceeding.

Beyond impanneling a Petit Jury, nothing was done yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Judge RUSSELL, at the adjournment of the Court, addressed the officers, criers, doorkeepers, ushers, &c., stating that their services would hereafter be dispensed with, as the Board of Supervisors had conferred power on the Court to choose for its officers, parties unconnected with the Police. It is understood that eighteen members of the old Police force, friends of Ex-Mayor WOOD, have been chosen by Judge RUSSELL and Recorder BARD, to fill the vacancies.

The Common Council for 1858, and the new Board of Supervisors, met and organized yesterday afternoon. The Board of Supervisors elected ELIJAH F. PURDY President, and JOSEPH H. YOUNG Clerk, and after adopting the rules of the previous Board, adjourned to Thursday next. The Board of Aldermen met at 12 o'clock, and after electing Alderman CLANCY President, Mr. DAVID VALENTINE Clerk, and Mr GALAGHER Sargent-at-arms, they adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day, to receive the Mayor's Message. The officers of the new Board are precisely the same as the old. The Board of Councilmen met at noon, and after several ballotings elected CHARLES H. HASWELL President, and C. T. MCCLENACHAN Clerk. Mr. HASWELL was a member of the former Council Board, and Mr. MCCLENACHAN was Clerk. In his opening address Mr. HASWELL recommended, among other things, that the lately vetoed assize of bread ordinance be reënacted, and that the Steamboat Landing Removal be consummated.

The General Markets, yesterday, were brisker and firmer for Western Canal Flour. Wheat, Rye and Barley were lightly dealt in at about former rates. The receipts and sales of new Corn were large. Prices favored factors. Provisions were depressed, and Pork decreased in value. Coffee, Teas and Molasses attracted very little attention, yet they were quoted steady. A fair business was transacted in Sugars, privately and by auction, at full quotations. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable change.

The Coroner's investigation in the case of MICHAEL SHEEHAN, Ex-Policeman, was concluded yesterday. A verdict was rendered declaring the death the result of violence at the hands of some person or persons unknown. The jury censured Dr. MONELL, (this is not Dr M. of the City Inspector's Office,) who attended upon the deceased, for giving a certificate of death without first notifying the Coroner.

At a German mass meeting at Volk's Garten, last evening, a series of resolutions in favor of freedom of the public lands were adopted, and a petition to Congress, in behalf of the same object, was numerously signed.

Kite-Flying.

In the last number of *Household Words* there is an article with the grotesque title of "The City of Unlimited Paper," in which DICKENS has burlesqued in his happiest style the commercial condition of England. It is a city in which everything is made of paper; the men marry paper wives and unto them are born paper children; they have paper horses, paper carriages, paper palaces, and even paper money! The history of various paper firms is given, such as the firm of Collaps, Vortex, Docket & Co; Messrs. Strawboy & Ragg, Baggs & Co., and so on. The transactions of these paper firms are related in the broadest burlesque, yet compared with the actual revelations which have recently been made in the case of certain British bankruptcies, they are neither grotesque nor improbable; on the contrary they are decidedly tame and unimaginative. DICKENS' own Montague Tigg was a respectable person compared with that remarkable rascal, Mr. STEPHENS, the manager of the Eastern Banking Company, whose financial exploits have lately been published in the English papers.

But Mr. STEPHENS' case was only one of many of a similar character, whose exposure led the London *Times*, in an unguarded moment, to declare that the whole commercial system of Great Britain was "rotten to the core." If not rotten it is certainly astonishingly loose and liable to derangement; and there appears to have been an almost universal system of kite-flying among all classes of merchants.

A very careful writer on commercial affairs states that in two cases out of three in all the failures that have occurred lately, the balance sheets show the most reckless resort to kite-flying, or the negotiation of accommodation bills. In Glasgow, one highly respectable firm who were largely indebted to the Western Bank of Scotland, were proved to have drawn bills to nearly two millions of dollars in amount, on seventy or eighty purely fictitious firms and persons in London and other places. A similar case of extensive kite-flying was also recently brought to light in the case of a London tradesman; and the practice appears to be a very common one among British merchants. The ease with which these accommodation bills can be negotiated must, of course, lead to their multiplication and to a vast and ruinous expansion of credit on a wholly worthless basis. Much of the difficulty that has lately overtaken the commercial world must be owing to such kite-flying practices. A pure metallic currency is no safeguard against kite-flying, for if money can be obtained by kite-flying, it matters not whether the money be paper or bullion.

We are not free from accommodation bills and kite-flying operations on this side of the Atlantic, but there have been no developments among us that indicate anything like the utter recklessness with which the system seems to have been followed out in Great Britain. Very little is known, however, of the details of a bankrupt's business in this country. Creditors rarely take the trouble to examine into the past acts of their debtors, and are content to take what they get, and say nothing about it. Probably if bankrupts were subjected to the same rigid examination here that they are in England, some equally startling developments would be made on this side of the Atlantic of kite-flying and other fictitious means of raising the wind. Accommodation paper is the great evil of business, and if some method could be devised of putting a stop to the practice of issuing fictitious notes and bills, it would be one of the most efficacious means of preventing that unreal extension of trade which is the great cause of every commercial panic. It might be well for our Legislature to take up the subject this Winter, and perhaps some measure might be adopted which would have the effect of checking the issue of accommodation notes. In many cases they are hardly less fraudulent than forged paper, and we believe that it would be productive of most salutary results if the issue of an accommodation note, or a bill drawn without any consideration, were made a felony.

THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS ECLIPSING NEW-YORK.—We have once or twice alluded to the scheme proposed by Mr. DUDLEY MANN, of Virginia, for creating at the South a great commercial *entrepôt* as a rival to New-York, by which the Southern States might be rendered wholly independent of the North. Mr. MANN is not the only Southerner who has indulged in such a dream as this; but he is the first one who has made any practical attempt to realize his magnificent project. He has written a great many stirring appeals to the people of the South, and labored hard to make them sensible of their own sluggishness in not seizing the "imperial crown of commerce," and placing it upon the brows of one of their Atlantic cities. He went to Europe expressly, as the agent of Virginia, to see what could be done towards establishing a line of steamers direct between Norfolk and some British port, and now we perceive that the Legislature of Virginia has passed an act to further his plans for the incorporation of the "Southern Navigation Company." The capital stock of this Company is to be two millions of dollars, with power to increase it to five.

This is the first step towards the eclipse of the commercial supremacy of New-York, but, unlike most first steps, it is the one most easily taken. The next one will be to get capitalists willing to invest their money in such an enterprise, and then to divert the trade so necessary to its support from other channels into the new one. Two millions of dollars would go but a very small way towards building up a new commercial port. It would not pay for more than two such steamers as Mr. MANN proposes to put on his line between New-York and Milford Haven, or whatever landing-place he intends to select in Great Britain. By way of a cheap experiment, it would be better for the new Navigation Company to hire some of the idle steamships, or the non-paying ones, that could be obtained in New-York, and the Virginians could readily ascertain whether they would be likely to approve of the plan of making a great seaport where Nature had withheld the requisite elements, without being at the cost of building ships for themselves. We presume that the owners of the *Adriatic* would be very willing to hire her out for the purpose.

Loss of the Central America.

The following document has been furnished by the parties signing it to Mr. GEORGE E. ASHBY, Chief Engineer of the steamer *Central America*, and is sent to us for publication:

OFFICE OF LOCAL INSPECTORS,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1857.

SIR: In the matter of the investigation into the conduct of the licensed officers of the steamship *Central America*, we have the honor to report that the vessel was not inspected by us, being by the law placed under the supervision and inspection of others.

Second—That the testimony is clear and conclusive to the fact that every possible effort was made by the licensed engineers to prevent the quenching of the fires, and that after they were put out they were again started with pine wood, berth slats, &c.

Third—That the donkey-boiler was fired up at a sufficiently early date, and that the assistant engineers in charge of the donkey-pumps persevered in attempting to keep those pumps at work until compelled to leave or be hoisted up on account of being immersed in hot water.

With regard to the leaving of the ship by the chief engineer, he has not been able to prove that he was ordered away, and this is not extraordinary when the small number saved is taken into consideration, neither does it furnish ground for an opinion that he was not ordered away. But he has been able to prove the language addressed to him by the Captain after he was in the boat, and the tenor of that language leaves no doubt in our minds that he had either been ordered into the boat or had volunteered to take charge of her, and his offer had been accepted.

After the main engines had ceased to work and the donkey pumps had stopped, on account of being submerged, the testimony proved that the engineers were actively engaged in stopping leaks, superintending pumping gangs, and constructing pumps.

The result of the whole is to prove that the licensed officers did their duty.

With regard to the causes leading to the loss of the ship, the Inspectors have their opinion, but the law under which they act confines their inquiries to the conduct of the licensed officers, although in making such inquiries many of the circumstances leading to the foundering of that vessel came up incidentally.

We are, Sir, very respectfully, your obd't serv'ts,

JOHN M. WEEKS,
HENRY B. RENWICK.
U. S. Local Inspectors, Port of New-York.

CHAS. W. COPELAND, Esq., Supervising Inspector, &c.

It must be gratifying to the public to know that Messrs WEEKS and RENWICK "have an opinion" in regard to the causes of the loss of the *Central America*; nor are we sure that this gratification would be at all increased if said "opinion" were to be expressed. The main object of this letter seems to be first to screen themselves, and next to screen everybody else, from all responsibility for the loss of this vessel, with some hundreds of valuable lives. These gentlemen, however, do not think it worth while to give any reasons for their "opinion" or to mention any facts which may be fairly supposed to serve as a basis for it.

Their statements are exactly the reverse of those which were made by the Board of Experts appointed by the underwriters, although both these bodies seem anxious to screen everybody from blame. The whole investigation has been a perfect farce. Not a single new fact has been elicited, nor has anything been said or done to enlighten the public mind as to the cause of this catastrophe. The purpose of the whole proceeding seems to have been to prevent the public from forming an opinion, under the expectation that one would be drawn up for them,—and then, when all interest in the matter had died away, to dismiss the whole affair, and we are constrained to say that this object has been very successfully accomplished.

A Sprig of the Snobocracy.

We have often had occasion to remark upon the skill displayed by our American Jenkins in imitating his great English prototype. Within the last year or two the pupil has fairly outdone his master, and we venture to assert that in the account which he furnished in the *Herald* of Sunday of the doings at Postmaster-General BROWN'S ball at Washington he fairly outdid himself. If half which the veracious chronicler reports of it be true, Mrs. BROWN'S ball not only surpassed any ball ever given in America, but any ball ever given anywhere. Mrs. Perkins' ball of famous memory was nothing to it, and we venture to assert that even the O'Mulligan, of Ballymulligan, great as is his self-assurance and audacity, would, had he been present on this occasion, have hung his "diminished head" in awe and admiration. Mrs. BROWN, it appears, has "spacious parlors," but, spacious as they are, they were filled with the "*distingué* of every land," who apparently came together for the purpose of "vying with each other in rich dresses, and costly ornaments." Miss LANE, we regret to say, was not there., but she made up for it by sending a bouquet, and "a nice little note." Jenkins of course inspected the bouquet, perused the note, and approved of the same. The ambassadors it appears did not do anything so absurd as go to the Brown ball in "Court dress," whereat Jenkins expresses his surprise, but on the other hand "their ladies *sported* their costly jewels." "Lord NAPIER," says the elegant historian, in that classic English for which his whole family are celebrated, "was on hand." He was accompanied by Lady NAPIER, whom the same great authority pronounces "the most charming of English ladies." Here follows a description of her dress. Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY was there in the character of "a lion amongst diplomatists," whatever that may mean; and with him was Lady OUSELEY and their daughter—the one, says Jenkins, "dressed like a queen," and the other "robed in all the simplicity imaginable." Simplicity, charming as she is, certainly owes nothing to Jenkins, and any praise of her coming from him has at least the merit of impartiality.

The luckiest man of the whole crowd was, however, Baron STOECKL, the Russian Minister, inasmuch as Jenkins pronounces him "one of the most elegant gentlemen and popular Ministers he has had the pleasure of receiving from any Court of Europe." Whatever humiliations and vexations Russia may have undergone in the late war, or by the late peace, we think a compliment of this sort from such a source to her representative at the Court of this great Republic makes amends for them all. Madame STOECKL was, however, not so lucky as her husband. If she was at the ball, Jenkins confesses, "he had not the pleasure of meeting her in the crowd;" so she might just as well have remained at home, and if she was not at it we are sorry for her, because she missed "an entertainment of the most *recherché* elegance." General HERRAN, we are sorry to say, did not conduct himself with the decorum befitting his position. Jenkins had his eye on him, and lets the world know, accordingly, that he was "playing the agreeable to the belles of the evening in the absence of his excellent lady." Comment from us upon conduct of this sort is needless. Secretary COBB, we are glad to learn, considering the state of the National exchequer, was "full of merriment," and Mrs. COBB was "robed"—(not dressed—Jenkins' women are never "dressed")—"in maroon-colored velvet," just as Miss OUSELEY was "robed in simplicity." We regret to add, however, that after a careful examination of the epistle, we are unable even to conjecture which was the price per yard of either article. Maroon-colored velvet seems to have been a favorite amongst the angels who on this great occasion swarm through the parlors of the great BROWN. Further down we find that another Mrs. BROWN—Mrs. Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, "sported," to use Jenkins' fashionable phrase, another dress of the same material, and same color. How Mrs. COBB felt towards Mrs. BROWN, or Mrs. BROWN towards Mrs. COBB apropos of the said dresses, Jenkins has not thought fit to inform us, though we confess we should vastly like to know. Why won't Jenkins go a little below the surface, and give us a peep into the ladies' hearts? Mrs. SCOTT, of California, bride of the Honorable Mr. SCOTT, of the same place, did not, we are ashamed to say, if we are to believe Jenkins, display that self-possession and dignity befitting a lady enjoying the *entrée* to such parlors as those of Postmaster-General BROWN. The lady, we learn, is "young and beautiful," and newly-married; but this does not excuse her "leaning lovingly on her husband's arm" in public. Conjugal endearments should surely be reserved for the privacy of home, or if it be the custom in Washington society for brides to "lean lovingly" on their lords, Jenkins, as the bosom friend of the aristocracy, should at least say nothing about it. There are occasions, we must say, on which he is a little wanting in tact, and this is one of them; and we think it would serve him right—as every Southern gentleman must feel—if Hon. Mr. SCOTT were to rip him up with a bowie-knife, besides lodging in his person three balls of a Colt, (Navy size.) Colonel JOHN S. G. BURT, of Cincinnati, appeared proud of his good looks, "but prouder still of his Mrs. B."—so that Colonel JOHN is apparently not wholly absorbed in the contemplation of his own beauty.

Having got thus far, Jenkins' strength fails him, and he fairly breaks down. He had intended winding up with a *grand coup de théâtre*, in a description of the dress of Mrs. Gov. BROWN, and "her elegant and charming daughter, Miss SAUNDERS." But great as are his powers, he "confesses he is unable to handle the subject." The loss the world has sustained by the great man's premature exhaustion, we leave our readers to imagine, though we fear their imagination is hardly equal to the task; much less can we expect it to conjure up a picture of toilettes, which Jenkins has in vain attempted to paint. This branch of his subject would, he says, "alone suffice for a letter," but such a letter as even he has not presumption enough to try to write. We must not omit to add, that Miss SAUNDERS, the daughter of this wonderful house of Brown, is, according to Jenkins, "a fairy daughter."

As some compensation for the absence of further particulars touching Mrs. BROWN'S robes, we are glad to learn that "Secretary THOMPSON gave a grand dancing party" on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday, "my Lord NAPIER was to give one of his private and select *soirées*," at both of which Jenkins was "to endeavor to be present," and of both of which he was to give "an extended notice" in the columns of the *Herald*. So we have still something to look forward to.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—It will be seen by our legal record that Judge DAVIES yesterday, upon the application of the Corporation Counsel, enjoined the rival claimants to the office of Street Commissioner, and their respective employes, from claiming or suing for any money in payment of their salaries, until the title to the office shall be determined. This is a very proper step, and if resorted to at an earlier day, would have saved the City a good deal of money. But it is certainly better late than never, and we may now congratulate the public upon having stopped one of the many leaks of the City Treasury.

STATE AFFAIRS.—The State Legislature meets to-day at Albany. If there should be no delay in the organization of the Assembly we shall probably be able to publish the Governor's Message in the TIMES of to-morrow morning. Neither political party, however, has an absolute majority in that body, and it is not impossible that some difficulty may be experienced in the election of a Speaker. Fortunately the eagerness of the public for the Message is not so great as to make a day's delay in its receipt a matter of very grave importance.

PERSONAL.—Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD and Engineer EVERETT will leave for England in the steamer to-morrow, for the purpose of making arrangements for laying the Atlantic telegraph in the Spring. They take with them the model of a new machine, invented by Mr. BERDAN, for paying out the cable, which is said to possess great advantages over any other that has been made. It is to be exhibited to-day in the Merchants' Exchange.

MISS MITCHELL, THE ASTRONOMER.—Miss MARIA MITCHELL, of Nantucket, who received a gold medal from the King of Denmark for her discovery of a new comet, was spending a few weeks with Professor WHEWELL at the last dates from England. She had been on a visit to the family of Sir WILLIAM HERSCHELL.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—In the case of Mr. TOM TAYLOR virtue is sure to meet with its reward; for, provided you can sit out one of his comedies without wincing, you are certain to be pleased at the end; and before—for its approaching end is sometimes gratifying. We do not wish to speak disrespectfully of Mr. TOM TAYLOR, who is an admirable dramatist, and a large contributor to the best amusement of our people, but like many other excellent men he is open to the objection of being heavy. In most of his plays the first act is a bore. He digs into dry ground for the foundation of his plot, and fancies that every spadefull is interesting to the audience. Towards the end of the second act the generous exertion warms him to cheerfulness, and what is better leads him to economy of labor. He may safely be trusted after the second act, for Mr. TAYLOR understands his business thoroughly.

The latest production from the pen of this gentleman, is a three-act comedy, called "An Unequal Match," which was played last night at Miss KEENE'S elegant theatre. The first act went heavily; the second improved; the third was good. Considering the very small amount of material which Mr. TAYLOR has used in the construction of this piece, he has succeeded in a remarkable degree in obtaining the attention of the audience. The plot is almost explained by the title. A rich gentleman marries a rustic beauty who has enslaved him, (end of act the first;) he brings her into society, and finds that she is very awkward and natural in spite of all the selfish precepts he has endeavored to put into her head; rich gentleman feels ashamed of wife and goes to Germany to drink the waters (end of second act;) rich gentleman drinks waters, smokes meerschaum, and flirts, for the benefit of health; is joined by wife, who has become a fashionable coquette, gets jealous, and discovers all sorts of hard things about heartless woman. At the proper moment the mask falls off and the heroine is once more the simple, ingenuous beauty of the first act. If the piece had been written for the peculiar display of Miss KEENE'S abilities, it could not have suited her better than it does. Her pictures of healthy, rural beauty are perfect, and as a coquette she is unrivaled. Thus two effective dramatic contrasts are insured. To this circumstance we attribute the success of the "Unequal Match," for in spite of a clouded and threatening first act, it did achieve a success. Throughout the entire piece Miss KEENE'S acting was delightful.

Mr. JORDAN has an ungrateful part, and did not elevate it to importance. Mr. JEFFERSON has more to do, and does it better. In the last act he was excellent. Mr. PETERS, as a London "gentleman's gentleman," was good. The other characters are not of great consequence. The piece is frightfully weighted with walking gentlemen. Miss MANNERS, as an imitative lady's maid, was quick and lively, and Miss WELLS, as *Mrs. Montressor*, the reverse. The scenery, by Mr. HAWTHORN, is excellent, and the general production reflects credit on the management.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The extraordinary success of the Thalberg Testimonial, on Saturday, justified its repetition yesterday. The programme was changed, but the general arrangements were similar to those of Saturday, and the performance was successful. At the Opera Matinée, "Traviata" was substituted for "Lucia." In the evening, MOZART'S Requiem was repeated, with a Concert programme in addition, in which THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS, and FORMES took part with their accustomed reliability and excellence. The orchestra, under the lead of Mr. ANSCHUTZ, was in good trim. Mr. ANSCHUTZ deserves great credit for the immense amount of heavy labor he has performed on these extra occasions. He is a gentleman who never shirks, and is always on hand when his presence is needful. The house was not so full last evening as on Saturday, but quite full enough for comfort. The performance was, altogether, good.

Important to Mariners—Liverpool Compass Inquiry.

Three years ago a grant of £100 was made by the British Government to the Liverpool Compass Committee, on condition that a report should be made to the Board of Trade at the end of the year. On the recommendation of Professor AIRY, the astronomer-royal, a similar grant was made in 1856, on the same conditions. The results have, with more or less correctness, been communicated to the public; but the reports, profusely illustrated by diagrams, only appeared on the 18th December, accompanied by prefatory letters from the astronomer-royal. The first report was brief, as several experiments were then in progress: it showed chiefly that commanders of wooden ships are sometimes led astray by trusting to the variations laid down upon old charts, and neglecting the use of the azimuth compass, and that, in iron ships, changes of deviation arise from changes of geographical position. Professor AIRY characterizes the second report as by very far the most important document, in reference to the difficult subjects of the magnetism of iron ships, the change of magnetism, the correction of the compass, and the adjustment of the correcting apparatus, that has yet appeared. Much interesting information is given in reference to the connection between the magnetism of a ship and her position when building, and to the influence of masses of vertical iron. It is shown that a ship's original magnetism is frequently permanent in direction, but undergoes rapid change in amount. The larger the ship the greater the amount of change will be found. The experiments with the *Great Britain* steamship also show what has so frequently been insisted upon by Dr. SCORESBY, that the tendency of the lines of no deviation is, with the lapse of time, to approach the horizontal direction; but, except towards the middle of the vessel, little more than a tendency towards it. The changes in a ship's magnetism are usually very small after she has made one or two voyages. The practical conclusions of the report are, first, that errors arising from the heeling of iron ships are caused by the rising or lowering of the attracting mass; vertical iron or magnets below and near the compass, induced vertical polarity in iron deck beams, proximity of badly-proportioned and badly-placed chain boxes, and the action of horizontal compensating magnets below and too near the compass card; secondly, that elevated or mast and standard compasses are not always free from a considerable amount of error, especially when the ship has been built with her head to the South; thirdly, that the easiest and best mode of ascertaining the deviations of a compass is by reference to the bearings by it of a distant object, whose true magnetic direction is known, and next to this, the system of fixed magnetic bearings of some conspicuous object, which has been adopted at Liverpool; fourthly, that magnetic compensation is seldom so perfect as to dispense with the necessity for a table of deviations even in short-voyage ships, while in ships making long voyages the change is frequently so great as to make a deviation-table worthless, except for first clearing the land; and fifthly, that the projection of deviation-curves, according to NAPIER'S method, or Captain RYDER'S modification of it, is extremely valuable for converting compass-courses into magnetic courses, or *vice versa*, and also for testing the probable accuracy of the observations, and the care which has been taken in swinging ship. The final report of the Committee will soon be made, furnishing further information on the two most difficult parts of the inquiry, namely, the changes of deviation produced by heeling, and by change of magnetic position while at sea in iron ships. It is understood that they have been favored with some valuable records on this topic. Dr. SCORESBY'S observations and experiments during the voyage of the *Royal Charter* from Liverpool to Melbourne and back, will also be availed of.

☞ The managers of the House of Mercy at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, North River, offer to receive a number of destitute young females and give them a home, and religious and other instruction, during the Winter. The House of Mercy has recently been placed under the direction of Mrs. WM. RICHMOND. It is dependent upon the public for support. The building is still in part unpaid for.

REMITTANCE OF FINES.—Over fifty coasting skippers were reported by the Captain of the revenue cutter to the Collector of the Port, for violations of the law of 1793, (section 18,) which requires them to exhibit a manifest of cargo when requested to do so. A large number of these petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury, through Mr. SCHELL, for a remission of the fine, ($20 in each case,) on the ground that they had no intention of violating the law, but were surrounded by the sudden revival of an obsolete regulation. In reply, the Secretary remitted the fines, and sent to Mr. SCHELL a list of names of those who had applied for remission, directing that if he should find upon examination that respective fines were incurred through ignorance and without intention of violating the law, he might restore the respective fines, which, it is understood, have been deposited with the Collector to await the decision of the Department. The Department is clearly of opinion that in such cases he has no right to retain the vessel's papers in order to compel the payment of the fine incurred. As long as the law remains as it is, it must be enforced, there being no power in the Department to suspend its execution.

FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.—GERMAN MEETING.—A mass meeting of German citizens was held last evening at Volk's Garten, the object of which is set forth in the following petition, which received a great many signatures:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, respectfully request your honorable body to pass a law to prevent all further traffic in and monopoly of the public lands of the United States, and that they be laid out in farms and lots of limited size for the free and exclusive use of settlers not possessed of other lands.

JACOB WINDMULLER, Esq., called the meeting to order shortly before 8 o'clock, and HENRY AVENDS, Esq., was chosen President. The meeting was addressed successively in German by Drs. BECKMANN and FRECH, and WEIL VON GERNSBACK, Esq., and a series of resolutions in favor of freedom of the public lands adopted.

☞ The *Musical World* enters upon its nineteenth volume with the new year. It is still under the editorship of Mr. R. S. WILLIS, and sustains its reputation as one of the fairest and ablest of the musical journals. The Baltimore *American* enters upon its 117th volume, and the 59th of its daily issue. The *Times* is a new daily issued at Hamilton, Canada, upon the basis of the *Morning Banner*, which is defunct. A Swedish journal, the *Swenska Republiken*, has been added to the foreign press of Chicago. There are already German and French papers in that City, besides six dailies in English. The Boston *Saturday Gazette*, like the *Traveller* and *Bee*, has returned to the folio form, its subscribers and proprietors preferring that to the quarto style.

☞ The whole number of cases brought before the Court of Special Sessions since its reorganization under the new Charter, from May 1 to Dec. 31, 1857, is 4,522. Of these, 2,654 resulted in conviction, 441 in acquittal, 1,355 were discharged for various causes, and 69 were ordered to the General Sessions; 1,234 persons were sentenced to the Penitentiary, 143 children sent to the House of Refuge, 114 persons sentenced to the City Prison, and one boy sent to the Juvenile Asylum. 1,492 culprits were thus disposed of. $3,542 has been collected for fines and paid into the City Treasury.

☞ Very few complaints have as yet been entered in the complaint-book at the Police Commissioners' Office, No. 413 Broome-street. The book was opened last Summer, and has since remained in the office of the Chief Clerk of the Board, but the fact of its existence has not been generally known. The Commissioners now advertise that complaints may be entered in it, and will receive attention. A similar book is provided in Brooklyn, at the Deputy Superintendent's office.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.—Last evening about fifty gentlemen, mostly members of the new Board of Councilmen, dined together at Delmonico's Hotel upon the invitation of C. MCCLENACHAN, Esq., the reëlected Clerk of the Board. The Chair was occupied by Mr. HASWELL, the newly-elected President, and the evening passed off very agreeably in the utterance of many outspoken and unstudied effusions, not a single word or incident occurring to mar the perfect harmony and kind feeling of all parties. The meeting was in conformity with custom, but all were unanimous as to its cordiality.

☞ The body of Captain JAMES REYNOLDS, who died in San Francisco, Cal., in August 1856, arrived in this City, in the ship *Ringleader*, yesterday. It will be taken to Glenwood Cemetery, near Philadelphia, for interment, to day.

☞ Captain SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-first Police Precinct, on New-Year's morning, presented $40 to the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," contributed by himself and the Policemen of his District, to be applied to the relief of the poor in especially meritorious cases.

Personal.

Mayor Wentworth, of Chicago, went into a saloon in that city on Christmas day to get a cocktail. After he had drank it, a newsboy, called "Big Jim," said to him, "Wish you a merry Christmas, Mr. Wentworth!" He turned round and said: "It is none of your business, boy, whether it is merry or not." Whereupon "Big Jim" called him "Mail Bags." This was too much for the dignity, and he had the boy arrested and locked up for several hours. The Chicago *Tribune* warns its readers and citizens not to call the Mayor "Mail Bags," as he won't stand it.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* says that Dr. MACKAY was lately called upon by an inventor with the model of a life boat, and offered a hundred dollars if he would write a song about it. The Doctor, acknowledging the liberal tender, declining the job, the applicant added a fifty by way of a higher bid, and, finding this did not inspire the muse, asked the poet if he thought Longfellow would undertake the commission at that price?

A communication in the Richmond *Enquirer* gives some interesting particulars of the history of Dr. Turnipseed, the young American physician to whom the Emperor Alexander recently sent the cross of St. Anne. The writer says: "During his sojourn at Sebastapol he won the admiration and personal regards of General Count Osten Sacken, who was the defender of the city, and who has testified to his fine merits in a letter written to the Russian Government.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) *Telegraph* contradicts the report of the dangerous illness of Charles Fenno Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman is still an inmate of the Pennsylvania Hospital, under the care of Dr. Curwin, and enjoys excellent bodily health. Hopes are entertained that at no very distant day, with the treatment now observed, he may be restored.

Among the arrivals at Charleston from Havana, last week, was Dr. Mariano de Briceno, editor of the Caracas *Diario de Avisos*, on his way to Washington as Envoy Extraordinary to our Government from the Republic of Venezuela, his diplomatic mission especially relating to the pending question in regard to the Island of Aves, better known as the Birds' Island.

Jenny Lind has given concerts lately at Dresden. An American stopping in the house, authorized his landlord to pay $70 for the first ticket—the Genin and Dodge "dodge."

Mr. Case, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire, has taken strong ground in support of Douglas, and will go into the March election on that issue.

The Greensboro (Ala.) *Beacon* says that Colonel Isaac Croom of that place had subscribed $25,000 for the University of the South, for the endowment of a professorship of scientific and practical agriculture.

☞ We see it announced that Mr. Russell is about to proceed to India on another special mission on behalf of the *Times*. Though late in the field he will find ample gleanings.

D'Arcey McGee addressed the electors of Montreal after his election, promising to do his best for their interests, and to allow "by-gones to be by-gones."

It is said that Commodore Paulding is a son of the celebrated John Paulding, one of the three men who captured John André.

Mr. Angel, American Minister to Sweden, writes to his friends in Livingston County, that he is settled in Stockholm, where the people, he says, are quite as extravagant as New-Yorkers.

Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, are in New-Orleans.

The Prince-Consort presented a commission

The Saratoga at Norfolk—Walker's Men.

From the Norfolk Herald, Extra.

The United States ship *Saratoga*, Captain CHATARD, reported in Hampton Roads on Friday, from Greytown, came up on Saturday morning, and anchored at the naval anchorage. She has on board the returned fillibusters of WALKER's army—officers and men, all told, 155—one having died at sea, another since her arrival, and one being arrested on a civil process, makes the number embarked at Greytown 156. Captain CHATARD having no orders for their disposal they will remain on board till he hears from Washington.

They seemed in good spirits, considering their condition. Most of them are American citizens, and generally good-looking men, some of them very intelligent. They are, however, but poorly clad

Captain CHATARD and his officers paid every necessary attention to their wants, and made them as comfortable as possible. The officers are permitted to come on shore, but the men will not be allowed that liberty till orders are received from Washington. A list of their names is given below. The wife of Capt. BURRICKS (one of the officers of WALKER's former expedition who remained in Nicaragua when he returned) and three children, have come home in the *Saratoga*, Capt. B remaining behind.

We are indebted to Midshipman T. K. PORTER, for the following list of officers of the *Saratoga* and other information which he politely furnished our reporter:

Commander—Frederick Chatard.
Lieutenants—Andrew Byson, Greenleaf Cilley, Bancroft Gherardi, Jas. W. Shirk
Master—Æneas Armstrong
Surgeon—L. Wilson Kellogg.
Assistant-Surgeon—T. LePage Cronmiller.
Purser—G. H. Ritchie.
Passed Midshipman—E. O. Mathews, Thomas K. Porter.
Captain's Clerk—J. C. Langhorn.
Purser's Clerk—J. McClellan.
Boatswain—J. G. Briggs.
Gunner—Thomas P. Venable.
Carpenter—G. Winer.
Sailmaker—L. P. Pakemen.

Lieut. GHERARDI, of the *Saratoga*, took passage in the Baltimore steamer, on Friday evening, as bearer of dispatches to the Navy Department from Capt. CHATARD.

The time of most of the crew of the *Saratoga* being up, it is understood she will be paid off here.

The Career of a Philadelphia Fillibuster.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

Among the disheartened fillibusters who were sent home in the *Saratoga* by Commodore PAULDING, the name of EDWIN P. BILES stands conspicuous. The owner of that name is a Philadelphian, and his career has been so strange that we are tempted to give a sketch, embodying the principal incidents of it.

Mr. BILES is the son of a worthy carpenter, now residing in the Seventh Ward. About four years ago, the young man, then just verging on twenty-one, was employed as a clerk in the house of HOSKINS, HEISKELL & Co., of this city. He was intrusted with the most responsible duties, and, for three years, was esteemed worthy of all confidence. His salary was in the neighborhood of $1,300 per annum. He was, however, addicted to some amusements, requiring no slight expenditure. Among these may be classed racing, gaming, &c. He was in fact, the personification of a "fast" young man, but as the accounts with the firm appeared to be always correct and regular, no complaint could be instituted.

Having served through the Mexican war, the young man was very fond of the military, and while acting as clerk was a Lieutenant-Colonel in one of our city regiments. A parade of the military was to have taken place about June 1, 1857, and in expectation of this, Mr. BILES ordered a complete uniform from Mr. HOSSTMAN. A very valuable uniform it was too. Just about the time it was completed, the firm by whom BILES was employed, discovered that there were some slight errors in their books, and proceeded to an investigation. Suddenly, our hero became *non est*, and Mr. HOSSTMAN mourned the loss of his uniform, while HOSKINS, HEISKELL & Co., found false entries in their books to the amount of about $15,000.

For some time the whereabouts of Mr. BILES were unknown, but at length he turned up with General WALKER, where he held the rank of Lieutenant. At the time of his arrest by Commodore PAULDING he was acting as Adjutant, and was in the height of his glory. Shortly after his arrival at Norfolk, in the *Saratoga*, he was seized on a process issued from the Philadelphia Police Office, by Detective RUSSELL, and is now in company with that officer, on the road to this city.

Rhode Island Manufacturers.

MEETING AT PROVIDENCE.

The Providence *Journal* contains an account of a large meeting of the manufacturers of Rhode Island, in that city, to consider the subject of shortening the credit on sales of goods. Governor DYER presided, and on taking the chair made some sensible remarks relative to the propriety of the New-England manufacturers establishing periodical fairs for the sale of goods, in a somewhat similar mode to that adopted in Europe.

Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and some misgivings appear to have been entertained on the practicability of carrying out the project of shortening credits, at the present time, when there is so little demand.

Hon. JAMES F. SIMMONS stated that many who had recently failed in the large commercial cities, and with whom we were intimately connected in business, felt themselves bound to pay in full all their foreign creditors before paying one cent of their domestic indebtedness.

Circulars were read from several Boston and New-York houses. J. C. HOWE & Co., of Boston, are strongly in favor of shortening credits, and intended to limit them to six months after the 1st of March next. READ, CHADWICK & DEXTER, of the same city, entertain like views, but they fear there are almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of successfully maintaining them. Some sections of the country, in their opinion, will be wholly unable to respond, during the coming year, to any such arrangement. LAWRENCE, CLAPP & Co., of New-York, have given notice to the consignees of goods, that hereafter they should charge six per cent on all sales of goods, unless the owners thereof should prefer to take the paper for which they were sold.

Several speakers avowed their determination to allow no more than six-months credit. A resolution was finally passed, designed for the subscription of manufacturers, pledging themselves to use their best efforts to reduce the credit on domestic goods to six months.

It appears to us that the most effectual mode of reducing credits is to make discounts for short credits.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Academy of Science in New-Orleans has received a paper purporting to demonstrate the fact that the waters of the Gulf on the borders of Southwestern Louisiana and thence to Texas, are the saltest which have been submitted to scientific tests, and that by the process of evaporation in tanks, salt of a superior quality, equal to Turk's Island, may be obtained.

There are in Baltimore twenty establishments engaged in the preparation of oysters for the Southern and Western markets, who keep employed 600 shuckers, besides 150 men for preparing the packages for transportation. During the Winter season, these prepare and ship about 12,000 bushels per day, one establishment alone shipping 7,000 bushels.

Specimens of flint, with chalk imbedded, from the Island of Rugon, in the Baltic, have been presented to the Boston Natural History Society, by Dr. Jackson. The same Society has had a pair of albino rats, caught in a barn in Medford, presented to it. They are perfectly white, with pink eyes.

A young fire rowdy, Joseph H Zeigenfuss, implicated in many cases of arson, is under arrest in Philadelphia for incendiarism. He is but 23 years old. His mother is a fortune-teller, and an accomplice of counterfeiters.

Last year 77 orphans were received into Girard College; 33 were bound out to trades; 3 died, and 1 was expelled. The present number is 340.

The Lake captains and seamen have formed a "Mariners' Association" at Chicago for mutual benefit.

A woman named Nancy Gilbert was burned to death in Pittsburg last week by falling into the fire while intoxicated.

The Newsboys' Sunday School in Cincinnati is prospering. It numbers 70 boys.

A canal meeting has been held at Lockport, to urge the immediate completion of the Enlargement.

A young man in Janesville, Pa., died last week from the effects of the bite of a cat.

A magnificent electrical machine has been constructed in Boston for the University of Mississippi.

Suicides.

At Boggs' Hotel in Syracuse, a day or two ago, a prostitute named CELIA HITCHCOCK, *alias* MONTROSE, attempted to commit suicide by taking strychnine, but was discovered in time to save her life. She was only 18 years old, a native of Cazenovia, and grief and shame were the causes of the attempt.

Dr. W. S. WILSON, of Mavill, took poison last week. He left a letter ascribing his act to mortification growing out of charges against his character.

Obituary.

The death of the painter AGRICOLA, at Rome, aged 69, is announced. He was custodian of the Vatican collection.

Maj. ALEX. MORRISON, of Indianapolis, died last week. He was a native of New-York, but settled in Indiana in early life, and attained the rank of Major in the Mexican War.

DEATH FROM CAMPHENE.—A woman named BRIDGET KELLY, 44 years of age, was burnt to death by camphene last night, in the rear of No. 55 James-street. She went into the yard carrying the lamp in her hand, and the tube being loose the flame communicated with the fluid, causing an explosion, and setting fire to her clothing. Officer SEYMOUR, of the Fourth Precinct, was attracted by her screams, but reached the spot too late to render her any assistance. He found her lying in the yard dead.

The Street Commissioner's Controversy—Injunction Granted by Judge Davies.

SUPREME COURT.

The following application was made yesterday to Judge, DAVIES by the Corporation Counsel:

COMPLAINT.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, *vs* Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller, and Daniel D. Conover, Charles Devlin and others.

The plaintiffs above named complaining show that they are a body politic and corporate, and are charged with the care of the interests and property of the Municipal Government of the City of New-York.

That the defendant Flagg is the Comptroller of said City, and as such is by law charged with the duty of settling and adjusting all claims in favor of, or against, the Corporation.

That the defendant Conover claims to be Street Commissioner of the said City by virtue of an appointment to office from the Governor of the State of New-York, and assumes to discharge the duties of such office.

That the defendant Devlin, also, claims to be Street Commissioner of the said City by virtue of an appointment to office from the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New-York, and assumes to discharge the duties of such office.

That the defendants, Olcott Rhines, Wm. Allen, George Peckham, John Colvin, Joseph P. Pollock, James Peckham, William V. Leggett, Samuel F. Allen, Edward Green, J. Meech Henry, Ambrose S. Pratt, William Messenger, B. S. Adams, Robert S. Collins, Patrick Matthews, J. M. Odell, Jesse Mitchell, James Irving, Rufus E. Crane, John Keyser, C. B. Tappan, John S. Nye, Robert H. Lamont, Thomas A. Bancker, James Moran, William Goodheart, James A. Barker, F. L. Nichols, James R. Clark, Sandford L. Macomber, Thomas Hyer and James Taylor, claim to have been duly appointed to the offices which they severally hold under the said Conover, and to be discharging the duties appurtenant to such appointment, and to be entitled to compensation therefor at the rates prescribed by law.

That the defendants, John Branigan, Bartholomew Carrick, William Baird, William J. Brisley, Benjamin P. Fairchild, Thomas J. Ferris, Bernard Kelly, William A. McSpedon, William Turner, Daniel Witter, Henry Arcularius, Charles Miller, Henry H. Reed, Patrick Devlin, Francis O'Rourke, Benjamin V. Thomson, Thomas W. Sheridan, Michael Sullivan, John M. Fox, William A. McCorkle, Ernest F. Ames, Henry Marshall, Henry K. Blauvelt, Joseph P. Tully, William A. Martin, George Mountjoy, George H. E. Lynch, John W. Hunt, James J. Reilly, William W. Woodward, James P. Smith, Francis Dayton, Michael P. O'Brien, William H. Michaels and Charles H. Ring claim to have been duly appointed to the offices which they severally hold under the said Devlin, and claim to be discharging the duties appurtenant to said appointment, and to be entitled to compensation therefor at the rates prescribed by law, and have brought, and are bringing, suits against the City to recover the said prescribed salaries, and have recovered judgments in the aggregate to a large amount of money, which judgments the City have been obliged to liquidate.

That the title to the office of Street Commissioner is now the subject of litigation, and an action to try the title thereto in the nature of a writ of *quo warranto* has been commenced by Devlin against Conover which action is pending in the Supreme Court of this State, and yet undetermined. That the defendant, Conover, has not, nor have any of his subordinate officers sued for their salaries, and in the event of the title to said office being judicially declared to be in Conover upon the final judgment in the action of *quo warranto*, the City will be liable to pay two different classes of officers for the performance of the same duties, and pecuniary injury be produced to the plaintiffs and to the tax payers generally.

That the said Conover and the said Devlin respectively claiming to be Street Commissioners as aforesaid, have, and each of them has, entered into contracts, in his name as Commissioner, with several persons who are proceeding to act as in the service of the said Corporation under the alleged authority of each of them; and that claiming to act upon behalf of the City, each of them is, as these plaintiffs are advised and believe, about to enter into other contracts with certain other persons to perform work, to be paid for out of the funds of the City appropriated to defray the expenses of the Corporation, of which the plaintiffs are the Executive head, and the Legislative branch.

Wherefore these plaintiffs pray the judgment of this Court that pending the said action of *quo warranto*, and until the further order of this Court the said defendants may be enjoined and restrained as follows: The said Flagg from paying any moneys to any of the defendants for any services performed, or alleged to have been performed by them, and from signing any warrants for work done or salaries earned, or claimed to have been done or earned under or by the authority of either the said Conover or the said Devlin.

The said Conover and the said Devlin, each of them, from bringing any suits for their salary, and each from entering into any contract upon behalf of the City, and from advertising for bids or proposals therefor.

The said defendants, [naming the others] each of them from suing for any claim alleged to be due them for salary, and from further proceeding with any suit commenced by either of them to recover salary claimed to be due any of them, and from assigning any such claim with the intention, or for the purpose of having suits brought thereon.

RICHARD BUSTEED,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Richard Busteed, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he is the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, and an officer of the plaintiffs, and that the foregoing complaint is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true. RICHD. BUSTEED.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1858,
JAMES SANDFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

INJUNCTION.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York *vs.* Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller, and Daniel D. Conover, and others.

On reading the complaint in the above-entitled action, duly verified, and on motion of Richard Busteed, of counsel for the plaintiffs, it is ordered that the defendant Flagg, until the further order of this Court, be, and he is hereby restrained and enjoined from paying any money to any of the defendants for any services performed or alleged to have been performed by them, and from signing any warrants for salaries earned, or claimed to have been earned under or by the authority of either of the defendants, Daniel D. Conover or Charles Devlin.

And it is further ordered upon the like motion that until the further order of this Court the defendants—Conover and Devlin—be and each of them are hereby restrained from bringing any suits for the salary alleged to be due him or them.

And on like motion it is further ordered that until the further order of this Court each of the other named defendants be, and he is hereby restrained and enjoined from suing for any salary claimed or due him as an appointee of the said Conover or the said Devlin, and from further proceedings with any such suit already commenced, and from assigning such claim for salary, with the intention or for the purpose of having suit brought thereon.

Jan. 4, 1858. HENRY E. DAVIES.

The Case of Ex-Policeman Sheehan—Coroner's Inquest Concluded—Verdict of the Jury.

The investigation in the case of the death of MICHAEL SHEEHAN, Ex-Policeman, was resumed by Coroner CONNERY yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the First Ward Station-house in Trinity-place.

Andrew More, of No. 16 Bowery, testified that he had examined the boots of the deceased, and that they were not perceptibly burned.

James Ryan, of No. 3 Rector-street, testified that the deceased told him that while in the liquor-store No. 375 Pearl-street, two nights before Christmas, he was brutally beaten and kicked by a gang of fellows, and that one of the heaviest of them rolled over him, injuring him severely. He blamed Mr. Murray for the treatment he received. Witness gave the deceased a good character, and said he had never known of his being intoxicated.

James D. Rankin, of No. 395 Pearl-street, testified that he went into the liquor-saloon No. 375 Pearl-street, at a late hour on the night the affair with Sheehan occurred; the deceased called for some whisky skins for the party; after they had drank the whisky Sheehan fell on his back; Mr. Tagan attempted to raise him up, but he was too heavy for him; Tagan then put some lighted cigar papers on his boots to wake him up, but Mr. Bercey came in to put a stop to it; before the deceased fell he told the witness he felt bad, and asked for a drink of water; there was no unusual noise in the store; it was proposed to take the deceased home that night, but he said he had rather remain there till morning; those present thought the only thing the matter with the deceased was that he was drunk; Tagan said if he was allowed to sleep a while he would wake up all right.

There being no further witnesses, the case was here given to the Jury. The Coroner delivered a brief charge, and, after a few moments' consultation, the Jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that Michael Sheehan came to his death by violence, at the hands of some person or persons unknown to the Jury."

We, the Jury, highly censure Dr. MONELL for violating the law in giving a certificate of death when he was told that the deceased was beaten, and that the case belonged to the Coroners of New-York, thereby covering criminality which should be exposed in order to the protection of the lives of our fellow citizens.

Notwithstanding the rendition of the verdict, the Coroner directed the discharge of John Tagan and Edward Murray, who had been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the homicide.

Police Intelligence.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Two young men, giving their names as James Millington and Henry Wilson, were arrested yesterday by officers Eustice and Bennett, of the Detective Police, on suspicion of being "confidence operators." The officers saw them escort an elderly gentleman in Broadway and go with him into Trinity Churchyard. In a few minutes the elderly gentlemen turned to go away, when the officers arrested the suspicious parties, supposing they had "done" the gentleman, but the old gentleman had proved too smart for the fellows. The officers took their prisoners to the Police Headquarters, where, after being "shown up," and their daguerreotypes taken, they were let off.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.—Officer DUVIS, of the Seventeenth Ward, arrested, yesterday, Charles Ferguson, charged with breaking into the stable of Abram B. Demarest, in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue and stealing $125 worth of rattans. The burglary, it is alleged, was committed several months since, and a brother of the accused was arrested at the time, and is now serving a term on the Island for the offence. The prisoner was taken before Justice STEERS and committed for trial.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—As Patrick Larkin was passing, on Sunday night, through Worth-street, near Mission-place, he was suddenly assaulted by a man named John Shay and knocked down. Shay immediately ran away and has not yet been arrested. Larkin was taken to the Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

Preaching in the Dark.

On Sunday evening, while Mr. BEECHER was preaching to an audience which filled his Church to overflowing, on the duties of the rich, and wise, and strong to the ignorant and poor, all the lights, except a few glimmering jets that burned near the ceiling, were suddenly extinguished. The Minister paused for an instant, and then told the congregation that if they would remain quiet, he would go on with his discourse in spite of the darkness. He continued to preach while those whom he addressed sat silent. The deep gloom, partly illuminated by the flickering lights of those who were to relight the gas, the crowded Church, thronged to its very portals, and the form of the speaker, dimly visible, added to the solemnity of the preacher's words, and made an impression upon all present which will not soon be effaced. When the gas was re-lighted, Mr. BEECHER took occasion to compliment the members of his congregation upon the decorum which they had observed, and to rebuke the carelessness of somebody in allowing the gasmeire to get out of condition.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening. The Special Committee to investigate charges preferred against the Water Commissioners and an Alderman, reported that they had carefully examined the matter, and Mr. DAYTON had entirely failed to sustain his charges. The Committee also report that there is no ground whatever for the intimation that the Bonds issued by the City are not legally issued. The report was adopted.

A further attempt was made to go into executive session, to reorganize the Board, but this the Chair decided was out of order, and the Chair was sustained.

☞ THE BROOKLYN LAW CLUB, a Society organized in Brooklyn some time since, whose members meet at stated periods to discuss points of law and familiarize themselves with rules of practice, on Saturday elected the following officers: Chief Justice—JOHN T. BARNARD. Associate Justices—ROBERT R. DANIEL and FREDERI CKBAKER. Recording Secretar and Clerk of Court—LEOPOLD C. NEWMANN. Corresponding Secretary—ISAAC S, CATLIN. Treasurer—ADDISON DOUGHERTY. Librarian—JAMES HOWARD.

☞ Report of deaths in the city of Brooklyn from the 26th of December, 1857, to the 2d of January, 1858: Males, 49; Females, 37; total, 88. Men, 13; boys, 36; women, 15; girls, 22.

DISEASES.

Consumption	16	Typhoid Cong've Fever.	1
Diseases of the Brain	11	Asthma	1
Stillborn	8	Apoplexy	1
Scarlet Fever	6	Bronchitis	1
Inflammation of Lungs	6	Casualty	1
Small Pox	5	Debility	1
Congestion of the Lungs	4	Erysipelas	1
Croup	4	Intemperance	1
Inflammation of Bowels	3	Marasmus	1
Scalded	3	Measles	1
Premature Birth	2	Pleurisy	1
Convulsions	2	Rupture	1
Disease of the Heart	2	Rheumatism	1
Whooping Cough	2	Syphilis	1

AGES.

One year and under, 25; from 1 to 2 years, 7, from 2 to 5 years, 15; from 5 to 10 years, 9; from 10 to 20 years, 4; from 20 to 30 years, 9; from 30 to 40 years, 5; from 40 to 50 years, 8; from 50 to 60 years, 0; from 60 to 70 years, 4; from 70 to 80 years, 2; from 80 to 90 years, 0.

NATIVITY.

United States, 65; Ireland, 13; England, 3; Germany, 2; France, 2; Holland, 2; Nova Scotia, 1.

W. CLEVELAND, Health Officer.

THE BROOKLYN WATER-WORKS.—In the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, a motion was made to set aside the appointment of Commissioners under the Water act, to estimate the value of lands taken for the construction of the Brooklyn Water-Works, where the contractors and owners fail to agree. The motion was made by Mr. DIKEMAN, as counsel for WRIGHT, PEARSALL and others.

It seems that three Commissioners were appointed on the 19th of August. Affidavits were submitted showing that, though the order was made at that time, the Commissioners did not file their affidavits until Dec. 17, last; that no effort had been made by the Commissioners or their agents to agree upon a price for the lands.

The answer is that the Commissioners were only directed to act upon lands other than those owned by the petitioners, viz.: on lands this side of Baisley's Pond, and that if the order is vacated it will be impossible for the contractors, Messrs. WELLS & Co., to complete the work at the time mentioned in the contract with the city. Decision reserved.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—During the past six months 4,426 patients were treated in this institution: Diseases of eye and ear, 315; diseases of females, 180; surgical diseases, by Dr. E. A. WHALEY, 928; diseases of head and abdomen, by Dr. J. T. CONKLING, 774; diseases of head and lungs, by Dr. J. A. BRODIE, 654; diseases of children, 688; diseases of skin, 164; vaccination by Dr. D. A. DODGE, 170; dental surgery, R. M. DEERING, 558. Total, 4,426. Of the above, 1,956 were males, and 2,470 were females; natives of the United States, 1,513; of foreign birth, 2,913; 10,566 prescriptions have been gratuitously dispensed during the above-named time.

DEDICATION.—The new Methodist Episcopal Church edifice, recently erected on Hanson-place, near St. Felix-street, was dedicated, with appropriate exercises, on Sunday. The structure is brick work, 61 feet front by 88 feet deep. The basement is entirely above ground, and is divided into lecture and class rooms. The service floor will seat 1,000 persons. The whole cost has been $25,000.

Rev. Mr. LAW, Pastor of this Society, has succeeded in erecting three churches, before this, within the last eight years.

☞ ALFRED LARGE, a wealthy and benevolent citizen of Brooklyn, died suddenly on Saturday evening, from apoplexy. For several years past he has annually distributed several hundred tons of coal to the poor.

DEATH IN CHURCH.—Mrs. MERRITT, on Sunday evening last, dropped dead while entering the Dutch Reformed Church in Harrison-street, Brooklyn. The deceased resided at No. 30 Sackett-street.

☞ A prisoner confined in the Ninth Ward Station-house, Brooklyn, escaped, yesterday morning, by picking the lock of his cell-door.

☞ A thief entered the Mansion House, Brooklyn, Saturday night, and stole $600 from the room of a boarder.

☞ A lady, while crossing Fulton Ferry, Saturday afternoon, was robbed of a purse containing $10.

☞ Mr. ALBERT B. CASWELL has been elected a Director in the Mercantile Library Association, Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—Brooklyn.

Before Hon. John A. Lott, Justice.

The January Circuit Term of this Court was commenced yesterday. Judge LOTT, elected last November, for the first time took his seat upon the Bench. Under his direction Counsel and other parties having business with the Court have now additional facilities. An extra number of tables have been supplied, and they are so arranged that Counsel cannot crowd themselves up to the Judge's Beach, as has been too frequently the case heretofore. Now, too, lawyers will have to exercise the voice some in addressing the Court.

Before any case was heard, the Court announced the following order for the transaction of business in this Court:

1. *Ex parte* motions.
2. Applications for judgment and other motions or notice in foreclosure cases.
3. Applications for judgment in other cases for want of an answer, or on account of frivolousness of demurrer, answer or reply.
4. Motions in proceedings against persons brought up by attachment.
5. Motions for commissions and discovery of books and papers, and for the examination of parties.
6. Motions to open defaults.
7. Motions to change the place of trial.
8. Motions to strike out sham and irrelevant or redundant matters, and to make a pleading definite and certain by amendment.
9. Motions to discharge order of arrest or attachment.
10. Motions for allowance or for a modification, or dissolution of injunction.
11. Other motions.

BURGLARY.—The house of Recorder BEDFORD, corner of Grove and South Eighth streets, Jersey City, was entered on Sunday night by means of false keys, and a number of articles of clothing stolen.

[Communication.]

Elide Island Guano.

The discovery and introduction of valuable fertilizers has, of late years, become a matter of so much interest to our agriculturists, that we feel constrained to call attention to the recent arrival of a cargo of an entirely new Guano from the Pacific.

There is no special novelty in this fact, as the increasing demand for the article has led to a rigorous search among the islands of the Western Ocean, and in several instances vessels have returned, bringing home samples of the deposits discovered. These, however, have usually proved of comparatively little value, not possessing those properties most essential as fertilizers.

Their principal deficiency has been in the element of ammonia, owing to their existence in districts where rains fall with frequency, and evaporate this powerful agent.

The cargo above referred to comes from the Island of Elide, situate in a region where but little rain falls, and without sufficient force to penetrate the surface of the deposit, and does not therefore rob it of its ammoniacal treasures.

Prior to the shipment of any considerable quantity, samples were received, *via* the Isthmus, which under chemical analysis gave promise of great value, and we are assured that the cargo, now landing here, fully confirms the good opinion of its quality.

Repeated analyses give it the following properties:

Volatile organic matters, consisting of Urates, Humates, and Salts, and compound of Ammonia	56.
Soluble and Bone Phosphate of Lime and Magnesia	30.
Sulphate of Lime, or Gypsum	2.
Soda and Potash Salts	4 50
Silica, or Sand	3.50
Combined Moisture	4.
Total	100.00

It will be seen at a glance, by those acquainted with the article, that the item of Ammonia is in greater proportion than in the Peruvian, while it possesses also important parts of Lime Phosphates.

The actual value is now to be ascertained by practical application to the soil, and we presume the agricultural community, which has so long complained of a monopoly in the trade, will avail themselves of the opportunity to test the article during the coming season.

The Agent's advertisement will be found in another column. RUS.

NEW-JERSEY.

Escape and Recapture of the Murderer Donnelly.

From the Monmouth (N. J.) Inquirer Extra.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Monday morning, Jan. 4, 1858.

The murderer, JAMES P. DONNELLY, confined in the Monmouth County Jail, under sentence of execution on Friday next, for the murder of ALBERT S. MOSES, at the Highlands, on the 28th of August last, effected his escape about 10 o'clock last evening. The watchers employed to guard the jail for the night, Mr. OBADIAH LAMBERSON and JAMES BRUSNAHAN, had not entered upon their duties when the escape took place.

Their attention was first attracted by hearing a noise as if a door had been shut in the jail part, whilst they were sitting in the front room of the Court House, which is occupied as a sitting-room by the family of the jailor. (The jail is immediately in the rear of the Court-House.) They at once went there and found the door of the prisoner's cell locked as usual. Upon looking around, however, they discovered the iron door leading to the jail yard slightly ajar, and at once surmised that the prisoner had made his escape, and immediately entered his cell to ascertain.

There the bed presented rather an unusual appearance, a bolster having been placed so as to give the appearance of a man lying asleep. The chain with which he had been confined was also found in the cell, having been cut and left there. The cell door had also been unlocked, as well as the heavy door opening into the jail yard, which is inclosed by a brick wall about 14 feet in height.

A piece of wood had been placed against this wall, leading to a window-sill, from which the top was reached, and a ladder had been placed against the outside, by which the descent was made easy and safe. Up to this time this is the last trace of the prisoner, so far as we have been enabled to learn.

As soon as it was found that DONNELLY was out the alarm was given, the Court-house bell rung, and the citizens of the village gathered to learn the fact. Messengers were at once sent to Jamesburg to telegraph to New-York, and to Keyport, and all the various points at which it was thought probable that the fugitive might seek to leave the country. All agree that he must have had outside help, and that the affair had been skillfully managed throughout.

The chain, about a foot in length, which coupled the prisoner's legs, had evidently been cut, and the pieces carried out of the jail, probably attached to the legs of the prisoner. To this coupling-chain was fastened a longer chain, reaching to the door of the cell, where it was fastened with a lock.

No blame can be attached to the Sheriff, who had adopted every possible precaution to prevent an escape—employed watchers, enjoined a rigid surveillance and been scrupulously careful of the prisoner during the whole term of his confinement. No one here censures the Sheriff.

The Jailor, Mr. VAN DOREN, was in the jail a few minutes prior to the time the escape must have been made, but discovered nothing wrong.

DONNELLY RECAPTURED.

P. S. 5½ o'clock.—DONNELLY has been retaken. He was captured between this village and Keyport, by Messrs. LAMBERSON and CHARLES CONOVER, who met him on foot. They had been to Keyport, and saw a boat standing on and off, and being satisfied that this was intended to carry him away, they set out to search for him, and met him near the residence of Mr. JOHN W. HERBERT. When told to stop he paid no attention, but kept walking on until Mr. LAMBERSON took hold of him, when he at once gave up, and was brought back to this place. He completely exonerates everybody connected with the jail, of conniving at his escape, and only regrets that he did not reach his boat once safely, on which he thinks he could not have been taken. He says he had a team engaged to take him away, but they did not come; that he has spent a great amount of money in the attempt, which has so signally failed, and boasts of his ability to pick any lock on the jail. He appears to consider his capture due to the sagacity and perseverance of Mr. LAMBERSON, of whom he speaks in the highest terms of admiration.

A HORSE RUNS AWAY AND JUMPS OFF THE FERRY BRIDGE.—On Sunday evening a horse belonging to Mr. R. S. SMITH, butcher, of No. 97 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, hitched before a light wagon in which was Mrs. SMITH and a little boy, took fright in the upper part of Newark avenue and ran away. He had not run far before the occupants of the wagon were thrown out, and the horse dashed on as far as the ferry, where he forced open the gate and madly plunged off the bridge into the water. Every effort was made by Officer CLARK and the ferrymen to rescue the animal, but without success. They, however, succeeded in saving the wagon and harness, comparatively little injured. The horse was valued at $150.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—A man named JOHN MCCUGO, who lives in Greene street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday afternoon, and taken before Recorder BEDFORD, on the complaint of DANIEL HARPER, charging him with having, on Saturday evening last, knocked him (HARPER) down and robbed him of a wallet containing $43. It seems that McCUGO's father is a tenant of HARPER's, in Newark-avenue, and that he was at his father's house on Saturday evening, when HARPER came to collect the rent. Just as HARPER was putting his wallet in his pocket, he alleges that McCUGO knocked him down, snatched the wallet and ran. About $30 of the money was recovered, and McCUGO was committed to Jail to await trial.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. JOHN W. VAN BOSKERCK, late Chief Engineer of the Hoboken Fire Department, has been presented by the members of Engine Company No. 1 and Hook and Ladder Company No 1 with a beautiful silver trumpet. It bears an appropriate inscription, and is handsomely engraved with representations of fires, apparatus and insignia of the Department.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Mr. JAMES ROBINS, residing at No. 115 Erie-street, Jersey City, while going home on Sunday evening, was attacked by rowdies in Erie-street and most brutally beaten. The wounds he received are said to be of a serious character, and he is now lying in a critical condition. The rowdies were unknown, and no arrests have as yet been made.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new drama of "The Pioneer Patriot, or The Maid of the War-Path," by Mr. G. L. AIKEN, from COBB's popular *Ledger* story of the same name, was successfully produced at this favorite Theatre last night. The new and brilliant gorgeous pantomime of "Boreas" also continues to elicit the warmest acclamations of delight and approval, and has become a theme of admiration by all who have witnessed it. Both of these pieces will be performed to-night, and the comedy of "In and Out of Place" concluding. To-morrow, (Wednesday,) two performances, afternoon and evening, as a testimonial to Manager A. H. PURDY, tendered him by the company and other *attachés* of the Theatre. "The Pioneer Patriot" and "Boreas" both afternoon and evening, with the addition of "Will Watch" at night.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMOND RINGS,
And all kinds of Jewelry at retail at reduced prices, being much less than usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Clergymen of every denomination can now procure on of SINGER'S Sewing Machines for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars write for a circular to
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

LARGE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 2, after a short illness, ALFRED LARGE, aged 42 years

His friends, those of the family, and of his brothers in-law, Frere M. C. Edy and Wm. Lottimer, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No 577 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

MARRIED

INWRIGHT—CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. H. Bromley, Mr. JOHN INWRIGHT, druggist, 3d av., to Miss MARGARET CAMPBELL, of New York

MARSHALL—LORD.—In London, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, HANNAH T. MEDLEY, second daughter of Samuel Lord, of this City, to THOMAS MARSHALL, of London.

DIED.

HAYDOCK.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 4, of consumption, LIZZIE A. GAUNT, wife of Richard L. Haydock, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 201 East Broadway, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock.

MASON.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 4, JUDSON, youngest son of Alex. T. and Emeline Mason.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan 6, at 2 o'clock from No. 300 Madison-st.

BRANT.—In this City, MARY wife of Isaac F. Brant.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 275 7th-st.

WOOD.—In this City, on Monday, Jan 4, JAMES DALTON WOOD, son of James and Catherine D. Wood, aged 18 months and 22 days.

BARNUM.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 4, HORACE W. BARNUM, printer, aged 40 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The friends of the family, and members of Lodge No. 18, Order United Americans, and the Order generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 47 Front near Main st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VANDERHULE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning, at 12½ o'clock, HANNAH W., wife of J. D. Vanderhule, aged 42 years, 3 months and 15 days.

Funeral will take place this P. M., at 2 o'clock, from corner of South 3d and 4th sts. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

GILLET.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 4, L. WARRINGTON GILLET, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan

AMUSEMENTS.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

Will take place at the BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, in aid of the following charitable institutions:

Female Employment Society.
Industrial School Association.
Graham Old Ladies' Home.
Protestant Orphan Asylum.
Church Charity Foundation.
Children's Aid Society.

The entire proceeds of the Concert will be donated as above, the expenses being defrayed by individual contribution.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, $3; a lady's ticket, $1; a gentleman's ticket, $1 50. To be obtained only of the Committee of Arrangements.

COMMITTEE:

A. A. Low,	Chas. Christmas,	Wm. H. Cary,
H. E. Pierrepont,	Ed. Whitehouse,	Chas. Congden,
Wm. S. Herriman,	C. H. Sand,	A. M. White,
Caleb Barstow,	A. W. Benson,	Chas. Stanton,
I. H. Frothingham,	L. B. Wyman,	P. K. Weizel,
John T. Moore,	Samuel Sloan,	A. Cooke Hull,
Leopold Beirwirth,	H. F. Vail,	R. H. Berdell,
Geo. F. Thomas,	E. H. R. Lyman,	J. R. Value,
S. B. Chittenden,	Samuel McLean,	Jos. W. Greene,
Chas. Congreve,	Theo Polhemus,	H. Kemp,
W. A. Platenius,	A. R Frothingham,	R. W. Ropes,
N. Luquer,	Edward Lambert,	Wm. M. Newell,
Josiah O Low,	Geo. A. Jarvis,	Henry Sheldon,
Hobart Ford,	C. A. Townsend,	A. V. Blake,
N. E. James,	Luke W. Thomas,	L. K. Miller,
C. B. Tatham,	David M. Stone,	C. J. Lowrey,
Frank Vincent,	Edwd. W. Fiske,	P. J. Armour,
E. D. Plimpton,	I. Van Anden,	N. Knight,
Jno. B. Atkinson,	Nath'l Putnam,	T. B. Nelson,
J. S. T. Straphan,	Ira Smith,	A. Duckwitz,
J. H. Frothingham,	C. M. Congreve,	J. E. Vail,
J. Nelson Tappan,	Chas. S. Farley,	Thos. R. Hulsey,
Lea Luquer,	Henry Polhemus,	H. Kitching,
Henry Sand,	Wm. Cooper,	F. Wells,
Wm. P. Dean,	Benj Wyman,	C. H. Dana,
Samuel Hazlet,	John Martense,	Chas. F. Thomas,
Alex. G. Wood,	J. C. Berard,	
F. W. Jones,	Jos. Howard, Jr.	

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
TUESDAY, Jan. 5,
THE BRIGAND CHIEF.
THE ROAD EXERCISES.
THE MAGIC CHAIRS.
THE ROMAN GLADIATORS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE RING.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
TUESDAY, Jan. 5.
Will be revived the grand National Drama of
PUTNAM, OR, THE BRAVE SON OF '76.
After which an entertainment entitled the
GEMS OF THE ARENA.
To conclude with the New Drama entitled the
SCOURGE OF THE OCEAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1858,
The entertainments will commence with the drama of
THE PIONEER PATRIOT; Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
Followed by
BOREAS; Or, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
To conclude with
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

DODWORTH'S SALOON,

No. 806 BROADWAY,
THE COUNTESS DE BIENVILLE.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1858,
On which occasion she will introduce, for the first time in America, Mozart's GRAND SONATE, (No. 15,)
CARNIVAL OF VENICE, by Herts,
HOME, SWEET HOME, by Thalberg,
And Hummel's Grand Sonata in C-B.

Mme. DE BIENVILLE will be assisted by some of the eminent artistes from the Italian Opera and a grand orchestra. Tickets, One Dollar; gentleman and lady, $1 50. To be had at the principal Music Stores and Hotels, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving dioramas of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

CROWDS OF VISITORS
at the famous
DUSSELDORF GALLERY.
POWERS' WORLD-RENOWNED
GREEK SLAVE,
and over one hundred
MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
on exhibition day and evening,
No. 548 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 16th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 9.

Exhibition of
FRENCH PAINTINGS,
ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Exhibition of British Art
IS REOPENED,
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE
And the famous
DUSSELDORF PAINTINGS!
THE MOST ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION IN THE CITY.
DAY AND EVENING, No. 548 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE having, upon application of the Charitable Committee of this society, most kindly consented to give a Dramatic Reading in aid of its Charitable Fund, the Committee of Management have the pleasure to announce that

MRS FANNY KEMBLE
will read Shakespeare's play of
HAMLET,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1858,
At Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway,
beginning at eight o'clock precisely. The doors will open at seven o'clock, and to avoid interruption it is requested that the audience be punctual in their attendance.

Tickets of admission, $1 each, may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 53 William-st.; Albion office, No. 18 Beekman-st; JOHN C. FORCE, High-st., Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment. Also of the Committee of Management:

THOMAS BIDDLE,	JOSEPH FOWLER,
ANTHONY BARCLAY,	ED. F SANDERSON,
W. D. CUTHBERTSON,	JOHN S. BARTLETT, M.D.,
JOHN C. HEALES, M. D.,	WILLIAM YOUNG,
SEPTIMUS ROOKES,	HENRY EYRE,
JOSEPH C. WELLS,	ROBERT BAGE,
EDWARD WALKER,	M. B BURNETT,
ROBERT WALKER,	C. B. ELLIMAN,
CHARLES CLIFTON,	GEO. S. RAINSFORD,
ARTHUR KENDALL,	C. H. WEBB,
J. S. MILFORD,	
EDWARD F. WARD,	

Chairman of Charitable Committee.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS—CHANGE OF PLACE.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE begs to announce that she will give a closing course of thirteen READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, in Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. One morning reading at 12½ o'clock P. M. on MONDAY of each week; the others at 8 o'clock on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. The course will consist of plays not included in the former series, and will begin with KING JOHN on Monday, Jan. 11, at 12½ P. M. The evening readings of the week will be as follows: Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, MACBETH; Thursday evening, Jan. 14, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; Friday evening, Jan. 15, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Tickets, $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. RANKIN & CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S bookstores, and WM. HALL & SON'S music store; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th-st. A few season tickets at $10 for the thirteen readings, may be had from Mr. POLMAN.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—SIXTEENTH SEASON, 1857-'58.—The second Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING Jan. 9, at the Academy of Music. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Madame M. JOHNSON GRAVER, Pianist; Signor LASO ETTA, and Signor GASSIER, Conductor. Mr. THEODORE EIFELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 789 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, and M. WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By Order.

L. SPIER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MORE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.—VALENTINE AND ORSON, beyond all question the MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECTACLE IN NEW-YORK. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Hugo page to Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; Aretha, Eglantine's attendant, with songs, Mrs. C. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, TEMPTATION; Or, THE IRISH EMIGRANT. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl st.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties. No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GALA NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, regular opera night.
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE and IL TROVATORE.
First appearance as Basilio of
CARL FORMES.
Only night of the whole of Rossini's opera
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.

Rosina.....Mme. La Grange
Figaro.....Sig. Gassier
Almavira.....Sig. Labocetta
Basilio.....Carl Formes
Bartolo.....Sig. Rocco

During the music lesson Mme. La Grange will sing the celebrated Hungarian Variations, and at the end of the Opera the La Grange Polka.

To be followed by the fourth act of
IL TROVATORE.
CARADORI, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, ARBAVANI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st. Tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents) can only be had on the evening at the doors, where admission to the lower part of the Academy ($1) may likewise be had. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

To day will be sold the $1 50 seats; on Wednesday the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats.

On Thursday—Cheap Opera night. German Opera, MARTHA, by La Grange and Formes.

On Friday—First night of
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CHEAP OPERA.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock.
FIFTY CENTS OPERA NIGHT.
NO RESERVED SEATS,
EXTRA NIGHT.
MARTHA.
MADAME LAGRANGE. CARL FORMES.

Mr. Ullman respectfully informs the public that, by special arrangement the above great artists, desirous of lending their aid towards popularizing the German Opera, and for the special gratification of the German citizens,

AN EXTRA AND ONLY NIGHT
will be given on THURSDAY next, of Flotow's celebrated opera of
MARTHA.
when the price of admission to all parts of the Academy, without reserve (including parquet, balcony, boxes and family circle,) has been fixed at the uniform charge of
FIFTY CENTS.

AMPHITHEATRE, 25 CENTS,
which naturally will be the only occasion on which these great artists can be heard at cheap Opera prices.

CARD.

The Director repeats that notwithstanding the gratuitous services on the night of Mme. La Grange and Carl Formes, it is doubtful whether the expenses can be made, and he is seriously dissuaded from "spoiling" the regular Opera prices by this dangerous movement. Mr. Ullman has, however, so much confidence in the good sense of the public in general, who must be aware of the necessity of retaining the well-established regular Opera nights, rendered imperious by the high expenses, that he is sure the step he has taken will not be considered a "reduction of prices," but prove a sincere desire on his part to afford an intellectual and refined entertainment to the masses in whom by these means a love of music might be engendered.

On Wednesday, Carl Formes in the BARBER OF SEVILLE and the fourth act of IL TROVATORE.

On Friday, first night of Rossini's far-famed Opera of L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

THIS EVENING.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
GRAND CONCERT
In aid of the Italian Benevolent Society.
PROGRAMME:

FIRST PART.

Duet, "Don Pasquale."....Donizetti
Signori GASSIER and ROCCO.
"Romanza."....Mercadante
Signor BIGNARDI.
Cavatina, "Lucia di Lammermoor."....Donizetti
Signora CAIROLI.
Aria, "La Trombetta del Postiglione."....Rocco
Signor ROCCO.
Duet, "Il Trovatore."....Verdi
Signora D'ANGRI and Signor BIGNARDI.
Fantasia, "Traviata," for the Piano....Dediletis
Signor DEDILETIS.
Duet, "Ginletta e Romeo."....Bellini
Signora D'ANGRI and CAIROLI.

SECOND PART.

Duet, "I Marinari."....Rossini
Signori LABOCETTA and GASSIER.
Romanza, "Maria di Rudenz."....Donizetti
Signor ARDAVANI.
Fantasia, "Lucia di Lammermoor." Piano....Prudent
Madame MADELEINE GRAEVER.
Romanza, "Il Sogno," (first time in America.)....Mercadante
Signor GASSIER.
With Solos for Violoncello and Piano, by Signori LABOCETTA and ABELLA.
Aria, "La Donna del Lago," (first time in America....Rossini
Signora D'ANGRI.
Duet, "Louisa Miller."....Verdi
Signora CAIROLI and Signor ARDAVANI.
Terzetto finale, "Barbiere."....Rossini
Signora D'ANGRI, Signori GASSIER and LABOCETTA.
Signor ABELLA will preside at the Piano-forte.

Tickets $1 each. For sale at the door, and at the principal music stores.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1858.
Positively the last week but one of
THE WONDERFUL TRAVELS.

Antoine.....as.....Sawney Box and the Clown
Jerome.....as.....Old Hoople and Old Beppy
Marietta Zanfretta, V. Chiarini, A. Lehman.
Comic pantomime, THE COOPERS.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
The Christmas piece, THE GOLDEN EGG.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Positively the last grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance will take place on SATURDAY next, Jan. 9

PIERCE & MARSTON'S
GRAND ORIGINAL
ILLUMINATED PANORAMA
OF THE
ARCTIC REGIONS.

As represented by the world-renowned Kane, will be open WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1858, at Buckley Hall, No. 585 Broadway (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) comprising seventy magnificent scenes, together with an illuminated map of the Northern Hemisphere, for the use of schools.

This is, in fact, the only representation of Dr. Kane's entire voyage ever produced in this or any other country.

Delineations by Augustus G. Lebroke, Esq.

Admission 25 cents; Children half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Exhibitions Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, for the convenience of families and schools.

LECTURES.—A COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES will be delivered at Clinton Hall Lecture room, Astor-place, east of Broadway.

Jan. 5, by J. McCLINTOCK, D. D.
Jan. 12, by DUDLEY S. TYNG, D. D.
Jan. 19, by J. DURBIN, D. D.
Jan. 26. (The name will be seasonably announced.)
Feb. 2, by W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
Feb. 9, by T. L. CUYLER, D. D.
Feb. 16, by Rev. J. B. WAKELY.

To commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for one lecture, 50 cents, admitting two persons; for the course, $2 75, admitting two; can be obtained at the Methodist Book Room, No. 200 Mulberry st.; at the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 42d st., east of 8th-av.; of any of the Managers, or at the door on each evening. For the Ladies' Union Aid Society for Aged and Infirm.

N. B.—The subject will be given in advance of each lecture; on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, by Dr. McCLINTOCK—*Conservatism.*

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.—TUESDAY—The Comedy of THE COMICAL COUNTESS, the best new success with Mr. C. Mathews and Mrs. Davenport. The highly-successful Burlesque of COLUMBUS, with Mr. Brougham, Mr. M. Smith, and Mrs. Davenport, as at first time, the two-act Farce of TOO LATE FOR DINNER, with the three great comedians, Mathews, Burton, and Brougham.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS' BENEFIT and last night but one, at BURTON'S, on THURSDAY next. A new Comedietta, TAKING BY STORM; the personation Farce of HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR, in which Mr. C. MATHEWS will fill four characters and sing three comic songs, with other pieces, in which Mr. Burton, Mr. Brougham and Mrs. Davenport will appear. Box book now open.

ANNIVERSARY OF GEO. WASHINGTON Lodge No 295 F. and A. M., at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered; also singing, music, &c. Dodworth's Brass Band is engaged for the occasion. Tickets may be had free at the door. The Masonic fraternity and ladies and gentlemen are invited.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

FURS

NO. 33 MAIDEN-LANE, THREE DOORS FROM NASSAU STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS,
AT THE
NEW-YORK FUR WAREROOMS,
No. 33 Maiden-lane.

The balance of Ladies' Fancy Furs to be sold at auction on Jan. 7, inst., THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, and to continue on the following TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of next week, and so continue until the stock is all disposed of. Every article warranted as represented—all of this season's manufacture.

Such goods for quality were never known to be sold under the hammer.

Stock consists of
HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c., &c., &c., &c.,
made into Mantillas, Victorines, half Capes, Muffs, Cuffs.
Also, gentlemen's Caps of every description, Gloves, Foot Muffs, Sleigh and Lap Robes.

Every article that can be found in a first-class warehouse.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

POSITIVELY THE VERY LAST CHANCE.
THE BALANCE OF THE FUR STOCK
belonging to
JOHN N. GENIN
Will be sold during the present week
At his Fur Emporium,
No. 368 BROADWAY,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES AND THE SEASON.

The stock comprises a rich assortment of all the well-known Fashionable Furs of the world, made up with great care, displaying a style, taste and superior elegance unequaled on this continent.

Children's Furs, Lap and Sleigh Robes, &c., in great abundance.

$1 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS.—LADIES' Writing Class this day at 11 o'clock. Terms $1 for ten lessons. Apply at the new rooms, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

OLIVER D. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the late firm in the liquidation of its affairs.

WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
LEONARD W. JEROME.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, under the provisions of Article first of Title first of Chapter fourth of the second part of the Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereto. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is C. KOWALSKI. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and public and private securities, and all other financial transactions incident to the Stock, Exchange and Brokerage business. WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and LEONARD W. JEROME, both of whom reside in the City of New-York, are the only special partners, and CONSTANTINE KOWALSKI, who resides in the city of Brooklyn, the only general partner in said partnership; and they three are all the partners interested therein. The said WILLIAM R. TRAVERS has contributed the sum of $20,000 in cash to the common stock of the said partnership, and the said LEONARD W. JEROME has also contributed thereto as capital the further sum of $20,000 in cash. The said partnership will commence on the 1st day of January, 1858, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1859. The principal place of business is to be situated in the City of New-York.

CONSTANTINE KOWALSKI,
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
LEONARD W. JEROME.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. GRAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.

MARCUS SPRING,
(Of the late firm of Spring, Bradley & Buffum.)
FLOYD BAILEY,
CHAS. H. SOUTHARD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. THOS. B. MUSGRAVE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm and style of E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOSEPH W. CLARK.
EDWARD DODGE.
LUTHER C. CLARK.
JAY COOKE.
THOMAS P. HUNTINGTON.
JOHN D. MAXWELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM expires this day by its own limitation. The books of the firm will remain with CHARLES B. WILLIAMS, who will settle its affairs, and who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

LORING S. WILLIAMS,
CHARLES B. WILLIAMS, } General Partners.
DANIEL B. CUNNINGHAM,
SIDNEY H. BLANCHARD,
DAVID S. WILLIAMS, Special Partner.

The undersigned has resumed business on his own account, in which his brothers, LORING S. and CHARLES B. WILLIAMS, will also have an interest. He has for the present taken the store heretofore occupied by Williams & Cunningham, and will continue in the same trade. DAVID S. WILLIAMS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Owing to the state of Mr. F. T. SARGENT'S health, the partnership of SACON, SARGENT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. JOHN R. BACON is authorized to use the signature of the firm, in settlement of pending business and outstanding accounts. TIMOTHY DARLING.
A. MALLORY.
J. R. BACON.
F. T. SARGENT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.

H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

RENEWAL OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BOONEN GRAVES & CO., and which expired by its own limitation on the 31st December, is this day renewed with seventy-five thousand dollars additional capital, contributed by the senior of the firm.

E. BOONEN GRAVES,
R. EMMET, Jr.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. JOS. W. HARTLEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of WILSON & BRAINE, for the importation of English Earthenware and China, and the transaction of a general Shipping and Commission Business.

WM. H. WILSON,
J. WENTWORTH BRANIE,
JOHN B. WILSON.
No. 97 Pearl-st.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

CURTIS B. LOWERRE WAS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our house.

LOWERRE, HAWLEY & CO.,
Nos. 40 Gold st. and 128 Church-st.
ABRAHAM LOWERRE. OSCAR F. HAWLEY.
CHRISTOPHER CORLEY. CURTIS B. LOWERRE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Accounts may be settled with either of the undersigned. JOHN VAN BUREN,
Jan. 1, 1858—No. 9 Nassau-st. H. W. ROBINSON.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

R. S. MILLER HAS WITHDRAWN, THIS day, from the firm of T. FANFERNOS & CO.
Dec. 31, 1857.

NOTICE.—HENRY W. BELCHER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SACKETT, BELCHER & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP ON STATEN ISLAND—A farm of 40 acres, with good improvements, finely situated and commanding an extensive land and water prospect. The house is in perfect order. A good dwelling in this City would be taken in payment. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depot at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.

WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to

J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO RENT, WITH STEAM POWER, ON the corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn, one room 75x25 feet; four rooms, 25x20 feet, all well lighted. Inquire at Hat Manufactory, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., or No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET.—NEW STORES AND LOFTS, SUITAble for wholesale jobbing business, Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman-st., near Nassau. Buildings will be ready for occupancy on or before Feb. 1. First-class in every respect. Inquire of B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND basement of store No. 152 Broadway. Apply to JOAN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., or JOHN CASWELL & CO., No. 87 Front-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar, fronting on Nos. 26 Beekman and 18 Spruce sts.; 16 feet deep; possession, if required, on the 1st of February. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT NO. 18 LISPENARD-ST. A FEW unfurnished rooms to quiet families. Also, a front parlor, with basement.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c.—A large stock of all kinds of Paper, Blank Book and Stationery articles, at low prices. Account Books made to order, printed heads, paged, &c. Diaries, of all sizes, for 1858, some souvenir style for gifts.

RICH & LOUTRELL,
Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 64 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers,

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF STAPLE DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway,
Will sell, on
TUESDAY, Jan. 5,

An entire stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and ready made Clothing of the best materials and descriptions, all to be sold for cash without reserve.

ALSO,

A full assortment of other seasonable goods, to which the particular attention of the trade is invited.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH CALLS PARTICULAR attention of persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 5, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver-ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and 3 rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, cornice and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, boo. cases, gas-fixtures, one rosewood seven-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE, SPECIAL, PEREMPTORY AND attractive sale of fine quality Furs and Skins, being the stock of a bankrupt, removed from Water-st. for convenience of sale, and sold by order of assignees, E. B. FRANKLIN & CO. will sell, on THIS DAY, Jan. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., the above stock, Hudson Bay sable, mink, and stone marten mantillas, capes, cuffs, victorines, gloves and caps the whole forming a varied assortment; also, a large line of buffalo, welf and other sleigh and lap robes. Every article manufactured expressly for custom work, and fully warranted. Sale peremptory.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID Household furniture, cost over $9,000, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, embracing the entire elegant contents of the residence No. 154 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The Parlor, Chamber and Library furniture is richly carved rosewood throughout, among which are four costly rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocade, velvet, &c., all in perfect order; two splendid rosewood pian-fortes. Dining-room all in oak, of every description; silver-ware, rich China, cut-glass, &c. The whole will be sold without reserve for cash, rain or shine. For full particulars, see the *Herald.*

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONeer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, rosewood secretary-bookcases, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, rosewood parlor suites, gilt frame pier glasses, mahogany tête-à-têtes, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, hair mattresses, palliasses, beds, bedding, gilt-frame mirrors, oil-paintings.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND CHINA, AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large assortment of all kinds, viz: Crockery, granite, and common ware, glassware, Britannia ware, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit City and country merchants. Sale positive, without reserve. Goods well packed for shipping.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, (Tuesday, Jan. 5) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, *or Journal of Commerce, Courier,* and *Morning Express.*

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 41 Cortlandt-st., a well-selected stock of boots, shoes and rubbers; also, several invoices of stock goods. Sold without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,776,648 98
Average amount of Specie	2,337,210 99
Average amount of Circulation	154,877 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,373,755 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$636,377 00
Average amount of Specie	77,314 00
Average amount of Circulation	51,325 00
Average amount of Deposits	242,993 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1852, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$467,355 00
Average amount of Specie	54,539 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,313 00
Average amount of Deposits	212,566 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,696,934 39
Average amount of Specie	2,365,180 24
Notes Late Bank of America	$23,566 72,734 00
	$49,168
Average amount of Circulation	72,734 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,956,431 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,814,920 31
Average amount of Specie	3,690,015 83
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,295,059 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$832,683 14
Average amount of Specie	254,140 34
Average amount of Circulation	74,810 68
Average amount of Deposits	801,139 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,282,677 82
Average amount of Specie	786,709 12
Average amount of Circulation	302,705 09
Average amount of Deposits	2,309,922 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

THOMAS STEWART, Justice First District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,558,118 91
Average amount of Specie	291,109 98
Average amount of Circulation	85,117 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,231,323 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,411,402 33
Average amount of Specie	906,868 85
Average amount of Circulation	862,192 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,904,922 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,179,436 62
Average amount of Specie	870,393 58
Average amount of Circulation	327,250 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,551,459 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,869,285 97
Average amount of Specie	337,241 83
Average amount of Circulation	227,473 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,389,239 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$202,782 20
Average amount of Specie	25,114 17
Average amount of Circulation	80,481 00
Average amount of Deposits	177,118 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,272,941 44
Average amount of Specie	188,784 43
Average amount of Circulation	166,570 00
Average amount of Deposits	779,398 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, JR., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$393,482 73
Average amount of Specie	59,284 43
Average amount of Circulation	71,149 00
Average amount of Deposits	186,114 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,611,671 60
Average amount of Specie	516,563 60
Average amount of Circulation	252,712 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,592,779 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$545,864 34
Average amount of Specie	97,577 30
Average amount of Circulation	136,462 00
Average amount of Deposits	397,043 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,889,457 26
Average amount of Specie	514,101 33
Average amount of Circulation	16,883 58
Average amount of Deposits	1,709,741 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,677,156 39
Average amount of Specie	929,045 69
Average amount of Circulation	94,358 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,205,448 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1854.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,405,486 69
Average amount of Specie	305,869 98
Average amount of Circulation	119,270 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,211,696 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 4th day of January, 1858.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts,	$1,365,050 77
Average amount of Specie	263,654 42
Average amount of Circulation	105,020 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,155,189 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$561,504 29
Average amount of Specie	133,705 55
Average amount of Circulation	93,372 00
Average amount of Deposits	436,231 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,159,055 28
Average amount of Specie	267,823 64
Average amount of Circulation	81,090 00
Average amount of Deposits	643,494 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,025,809 40
Average amount of Specie	282,532 49
Average amount of Circulation	134,015 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,055,781 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$881,734 54
Average amount of Specie	144,165 00
Average amount of Circulation	88,793 00
Average amount of Deposits	551,762 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,642,638 96
Average amount of Specie	450,833 96
Average amount of Circulation	191,131 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,386,252 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,289,675 95
Average amount of Specie	1,421,609 72
Average amount of Circulation	270,979 33
Average amount of Deposits	3,725,671 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of January, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$718,630 00
Average amount of Specie	130,139 50
Average amount of Circulation	95,398 00
Average amount of Deposits	382,653 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,362,565 61
Average amount of Specie	209,875 20
Average amount of Circulation	159,821 00
Average amount of Deposits	850,409 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,513,039 55
Average amount of Specie	594,589 80
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	331,648 94
Average amount of Deposits	2,661,665 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$637,236 32
Average amount of Specie	92,356 00
Average amount of Circulation	102,363 00
Average amount of Deposits	341,426 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of January, 1858.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,892,074 59
Average amount of Specie	536,237 41
Average amount of Circulation	23,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,641,707 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

CHAS. STARK NEWELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,494,278 79
*Average amount of Specie	1,956,758 97
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	224,321 10
Average amount of Deposits	3,940,229 47

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing-House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,582,395 87
Average amount of Specie	426,319 28
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	110,110 66
Average amount of Deposits	1,025,236 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,881,748 89
Average amount of Specie	1,580,873 96
Average amount of Deposits	206,037 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,797,756 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,174,856 37
Average amount of Specie	141,880 61
Average amount of Circulation	90,673 00
Average amount of Deposits	731,682 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,967,732 94
Average amount of Specie	376,942 10
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	68,003 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,082,363 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$257,262 72
Average amount of Specie	33,794 52
Average amount of Circulation	82,455 00
Average amount of Deposits	144,750 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$350,052 92
Average amount of Specie	54,720 59
Average amount of Circulation	46,239 00
Average amount of Deposits	111,690 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HATES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$244,331 14
Average amount of Specie	31,237 14
Average amount of Circulation	103,813 00
Average amount of Deposits	203,116 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,177,550 95
Average amount of Specie	196,033 81
Average amount of Circulation	81,808 00
Average amount of Deposits	832,412 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$409,181 41
Average amount of Specie	105,997 94
Average amount of Circulation	92,693 80
Average amount of Deposits	253,942 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

E. J. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$804,999 40
Average amount of Specie	176,917 82
Average amount of Circulation	131,903 00
Average amount of Deposits	603,681 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,177,167 21
Average amount of Specie	491,256 27
Average amount of Circulation	157,805 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,661,496 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$476,052 07
Average amount of Specie	92,970 24
Average amount of Circulation	94,272 00
Average amount of Deposits	314,249 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

E. P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,796,709 47
Average amount of Specie	923,765 15
Average amount of Circulation	82,164 66
Average amount of Deposits	2,321,649 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$786,796 87
Average amount of Specie	111,619 86
Average amount of Circulation	89,138 00
Average amount of Deposits	393,980 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$881,370 71
Average amount of Specie	365,653 58
Average amount of Circulation	132,486 00
Average amount of Deposits	618,823 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,506,663 00
Average amount of Specie	1,809,856 00
Average amount of Circulation	114,886 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,274,711 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,071,373 94
Average amount of Specie	120,685 99
Average amount of Circulation	239,002 00
Average amount of Deposits	556,591 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,595,961 60
Average amount of Specie	473,135 48
Average amount of Circulation	171,741 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,811,784 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
NO. 43 WALL-ST.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands. Pensions. Extra Pay, &c., procured.

DENTISTRY.

TO DENTISTS, &c.—TO BE SOLD FOR A judgment debt of $926, the patents of Allen's Continuous Gum, with the reversion of the patentee's pawn-ticket of watch, for $15, by D. W. JOBSON, Esq., late dentist to the British Court, of whom the whole process may be obtained, at No. 334 Fourth-st., New-York, for $1.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

FOR EUROPE.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

CITY GOVERNMENT---1858.

THE ORGANIZATION COMPLETED.

Mayor Tiemann at Work—New Appointments at the City Hall—The Two Boards of Common Council and the Supervisors in Session—No Message from the Mayor—Speeches of the Presidents, &c.

The Mayor reached his office at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The office was crowded with people—some interested in the appointments to be made, some attracted by curiosity, and others by a desire to shake hands with Mr. TIEMANN, and congratulate him upon his elevation. His Honor stood by the large desk in the northwest corner of the room; a bright fire was burning in his private office, and the chairs and table were arranged in the most orderly positions which those articles of furniture can be made to assume; but the new Mayor did not enter there. He received his friends, gave his orders, and signed the papers which were brought him, in the larger office.

The following are the officers in the Mayor's office, as far as they have been appointed:

First Marshal—WM. H. STEVENS, (reappointed.)
Second Marshal—GEO. HINCHMAN, (reappointed.)
Mayor's Clerk—JEDEDIAH B. AULD.
First Assistant Clerk—JOHN AUDUBON.
Second Assistant Clerk—RICHARD SCOTT.
Third Assistant Clerk—Not yet appointed—will be filled to-day.

The following policemen, formerly detailed for the Mayor's office, are still on duty there:

LORENZO D. PLACE, Third Ward, Inspector of Carts.
WILLIAM HILYARD, First Ward, Inspector of Junk Shops, &c.
JAMES N. CROFT, First Ward, Inspector of Carts.
FREDERICK ANDERSON, Fourteenth Ward, Inspector of Carts.
EDWARD M. BALDWIN, Third Ward, Inspector of Hacks.
DANIEL HORRIGAN, Fifth Ward, Inspector of Junk Shops, &c.

The officer last-named is not a member of the Metropolitan Police. He was one of the old Municipal Policemen, and his application to the Commissioners for an appointment has not been acted on.

The interpreter and four messengers who were employed in the Mayor's office by ex-Mayor WOOD, have not been reappointed, nor have their places been filled. "There are six or seven officers" said Mr. TIEMANN, "who appear to have been appointed without any ordinance authorizing their appointment. I want to examine into the validity of their appointment, and if I find that I have no right to appoint them, and that they are necessary in the office, I will apply to the Common Council to pass an ordinance authorizing their appointment. I want to do everything strictly in accordance with the law."

Mr. TIEMANN appeared to be in excellent health, and performed the duties of his new position with becoming dignity.

Ex-Mayor WOOD did not make his appearance. Mr. TIEMANN at 5 o'clock dined, by invitation, at the Astor House with the Committee of Ten appointed by the Wall-street meeting to nominate a candidate for Mayor.

Organization of the Board of Supervisors.

The new Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock this morning and proceeded to organize. Supervisor VOORHIS was called to the Chair, and JOSEPH B. YOUNG to act as Secretary.

Supervisor BELL then nominated ELIJAH F. PURDY as permanent Chairman. Supervisors BLUNT and TWEED were appointed tellers. On the first ballot Mr. PURDY received 11 votes and was declared elected.

Mr. PURDY was not present in consequence of the death of his brother.

Supervisor KENNEDY nominated JOSEPH B. YOUNG for permanent Secretary to the Board. He received all the votes and was declared elected.

Supervisor TWEED moved to ballot for a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Supervisor KENNEDY opposed it, as it was contrary to the agreement entered into by the members. He moved to lay the motion on the table, which was carried.

Supervisor BLUNT moved to appoint a Committee to wait upon the Mayor and inform him that the Board of Supervisors were ready to transact business, which was carried, and Supervisors BLUNT and BRIGGS were appointed.

The Committee retired and in a few minutes returned and announced that the Mayor would communicate with them at the next meeting.

Supervisor KENNEDY moved the adoption of the rules of the previous Board for the present, and to refer them to a Committee for revision. Carried.

The Clerk was directed to apply to the Common Council for suitable rooms for meeting in, and for clerical accommodations.

A Committee consisting of Supervisors BELL and STUART was appointed, to wait upon Mr. PURDY and inform him of his election.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The following is a list of the names of the new Board of Supervisors:

Democrats.	*Opposition.*
Elijah F. Purdy,	Orison Blunt,
Walter Roche,	Thos. B. Stillman,
Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Augustus Weissman,
Wm. W. Conner,	Peter P. Voorhis,
John R. Briggs,	Wm. Stewart,
Wm. M. Tweed.	John A. Kennedy.

Organization of the Board of Aldermen.

The new Board of Aldermen met at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing. On motion of Alderman GREGORY, Alderman MCSPEDON was appointed Chairman.

Alderman MCSPEDON called the Board to order, and Alderman TOOMEY moved that the Board proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The Chairman appointed Aldermen TUCKER and HOFFMIRE tellers.

The vote for Permanent President was then taken with the following result:

Alderman CLANCY, 9; P. GALAGHER, 1; Blank, 1.

THE CHAIRMAN—Alderman CLANCY, having received a majority of all the votes cast, is elected President of the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman BOOLE moved that a Committee be appointed to conduct the President to the Chair.

The Chairman appointed Aldermen BOOLE and LINES such Committee.

Having taken his seat, Alderman CLANCY spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN: We have met here to-day for the purpose of organizing the Board of Aldermen for the transaction of business for the City of New-York during the year 1858. Grave and important trusts will be confided to this body—representing as it does a population of nearly eight hundred thousand people—those of having to minister to their wants and necessities; these are trusts of an important and yet of an interesting character.

Under the new Charter the members of this body have been considerably lessened in numbers from what they had been under previous administrations, consequently the duties devolving upon each member of the present Board will be of a more onerous nature than those imposed upon your predecessors. The people of the City of New-York will look upon your deliberations with peculiar interest, and as the wants of the City are considerably increased, it is the duty of the members of this Board to endeavor to legislate in such a manner that the Common Council of 1858 will be remembered as one comprising as much ability and integrity, and as one even more capable of properly attending to the public necessities, and the daily recurring exigencies of the City than any preceding one.

Gentlemen of the Board of Alderman: Your duties are now about to commence, and I trust you will perform the duties assigned you with that zeal and ability which I know is possessed by this Board; and I trust that in presiding over your deliberations, I may be sustained by each member, in order that good feeling and harmony may characterize all our actions. I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me.

Alderman HOFFMIRE—I move that David T. Valentine be appointed Clerk of this Board by acclamation. Carried.

Mr. Valentine was then elected by an unanimous vote.

Alderman STEVENS—I move that this Board do now proceed to ballot for a Sergeant-at-Arms. Carried.

The President appointed Aldermen TUCKER and HOFFMIRE tellers.

A ballot was then taken with the following result:

P. Galagher, 11; Blank, 5.

Mr. Galagher was then declared elected Sergeant-at-Arms for the Board of Aldermen.

The rules of the former Board were then adopted.

Alderman ADAMS moved that a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Mayor and inform him that the Board was ready to proceed to business.

The President appointed Aldermen ADAMS, MCSPEDON and OWENS such Committee.

Alderman BOOLE moved that a like Committee be appointed to inform the Board of Councilmen of their organization. Carried.

The President appointed Aldermen BOOLE, BRADLEY and LINES such Committee.

The Committee to wait upon the Mayor returned, and Alderman ADAMS reported that his Honor had nothing to communicate at present, but desired that the Board would adjourn to Tuesday at 12 o'clock, when his Message would be ready. His Honor regretted the delay, and said that although he had been up very late on the night previous, preparing it, he had not finished it, and would not be ready to send it in before noon of Tuesday.

The Committee to wait on the Councilmen reported that that Board had not yet organized.

Both Committees were continued, and on motion of Alderman BRADLEY, the Board adjourned to Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

The other officers of the Board are the same as before. They are as follows:

Deputy Clerk—John H. Chambers.
Assistants—Christian B. Woodruff, Simeon Myers, and Francis Tuomey.
Messengers—Horatio N. Parker and Terrence Smith.

They have been retained by Mr. Valentine, who is perfectly satisfied with the manner in which they have discharged the duties of their several offices.

The following are the names, residences and places of business of the Members of the Board of Aldermen:

1858.

DISTS.	NAMES.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.	RESIDENCES.
1	Michael Murray	No. 8 City Hall	134 Greenwich-st.
2	John Clancy	Editor, 113 Nassau-st.	43 Franklin-st.
3	H. H. Hofmire	Baker, 3 Jay-st.	4 Jay-st.
4	Thomas Stephens	Engraver, 154 Canal-st	154 Canal-st.
5	Wm. Tucker	Pr. K'r I.Co 64 Wall-st	42 McDougal-st.
6	Michael Tuomey	Hotel	212 Grand-st.
7	George Starr	Butcher, 3 Jeff Mark't	29 Greenwich-av.
8	Thos. W. Adams	Measurer	20 Gouverneur-st.
9	John Gregory	Hardware	230 Eighth-av.
10	John Lynes	6 Cortlandt-st	47 St. Mark's-place.
11	E. Harrison Reed	16 Washington M'k't	415 Tenth-av.
12	Francis L. A Boole	Builder	311 Third-st
13	Charles Wilmot	Butcher, 192 W. 47th-st	669 Eighth-av.
14	John J. Bradley	Stables, 4th a. & 18th-st	Fourth-av. and 18th-st
15	Chas. Weyman	Builder, 105 E. 34th-st	102 East 34th-st.
16	Thos. McSpedon	Env's, 22 Rockman-st.	Third-av. and 73d-st.
17	James Davis	Umbr'la, 225 Fulton-st	Harlem.

Organization of the Board of Councilmen.

There was an immense crowd in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen during the initiatory proceedings on Monday of the new Board for 1858. The Clerk of the late Board called the Board to order soon after noon, when the following gentlemen answered to their names:

ANTHONY J. MCCARTY,	*James Webb,*
GEORGE P. BICKFORD,	*Gilbert M. Platt,*
ALEX. MCGARVEN,	*John H Brady,*
MARTIN GILMARTIN,	*James M. Cross,*
WM. W. JUDSON,	*George Ross,*
PETER CRAWFORD,	*Seymour A. Bunce,*
JOHN VAN TINE,	HENRY W. GENET,
BENJ. P. RHODES,	SAML. G. GULPIN,
EDWARD COSTELLO,	HENRY ARCULARIUS,
JOHN S. FRAZIER,	THOS A. DUNN,
CHARLES S. CORNELL,	CHARLES H. HASWELL,
ANDREW MULLIGAN,	WM. NOLAN.

We have marked the names of the Democrats in SMALL CAPITALS—of the Opposition in *italics*. Democrats, 18; Opposition, 6—total, 24.

Mr. MCCLENACHAN read a certificate of election from David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the late Common Council, announcing the above list as comprising the names of the Board of Councilmen duly elected.

Councilman GENET moved that Councilman GILMARTIN be appointed Chairman *pro tempore*.

Councilman ROSS, as an amendment, moved that Councilman CRAWFORD be appointed. Amendment carried by a vote of 16 to 8.

Councilmen BICKFORD and ROSS conducted Councilman CRAWFORD to the Chair.

Councilman CRAWFORD, being seated, asked what was the pleasure of the Board.

Councilman BRADY offered a resolution for the election of a President, *viva voce*. Carried.

Councilman BUNCE nominated Councilman BRADY; Councilman GENET nominated Councilman ARCULARIUS; Councilman VAN TINE nominated Councilman HASWELL.

Upon vote, the numbers stood—For BRADY, 5; HASWELL, 9; ARCULARIUS, 10.

Upon the next vote, the numbers were—Brady, 5; HASWELL, 9; ARCULARIUS, 10—24.

Next ballot—ARCULARIUS, 10; HASWELL, 11; BRADY, 4.

A Committee from the Board of Aldermen entered at this moment, stating that that Board had organized

The Board afterwards proceeded to another ballot which terminated thus:

HASWELL, 12; ARCULARIUS, 10; BRADY, 2.

Councilman GENET moved to adjourn. Lost.

Another ballot was taken, ending in the election of Councilman HASWELL, by a vote of 14, to ARCULARIUS' 10.

A motion was offered to make the election unanimous, Councilman GENET voting in the negative.

Councilmen MCCARTY and VAN TINE conducted the new President to the Chair.

The President addressed the Board as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN: I thank you for this manifestation of your partiality and confidence, in selecting me to preside over your deliberations, and in discharge of the duties devolving upon me as the President of this Board it will be my aim, not only to give them due attention, but to render my decisions with that degree of impartiality which you have a right to claim and which it is my imperative duty to award you

Gentlemen,—As the Executive duties of your presiding officer are confined alone to your debates and actions when in session, it is not incumbent upon me, upon assuming the Chair, to submit to you any suggestions as to your legislative duties, or to invite your attention to such subjects and measures as in my opinion may be proper for your consideration and action; neither am I prepared at this time to do so, but with your indulgence I will briefly refer to a few measures left incomplete by the late Board, and to which I beg leave to solicit your early attention.

In the first place, I refer to the necessity of the purchase of a site for the erection of a market upon the west side of the City, suitable to the present and increasing requirements of this great metropolis, in the propriety of its location, and equal to them in convenience and extent. In the second place, to the propriety of the adoption of such measures and ordinances as will effect a relief and improvement to the travel of Broadway, and of the streets in the lower part of the City, running parallel thereto.

Further, there exists in my conviction the imperative necessity of your adopting and consummating some measures calculated to attain the thorough cleaning of the streets and piers of this City, not only with a view to the economy of the goods and wearing apparel of our citizens, and their personal comfort and convenience, but to arrest the subtle and sure destruction of our harbor for the extended requirements of its commerce, which is now in progress, from the unnecessary wash and flow from our streets and piers.

Lastly, I would suggest your early consideration of the subject of the restriction of the landing of steamboats running in the North and East rivers, to the rivers in which their routes lead; and also suggest the early re-enactment of the ordinance providing for the sale of bread by weight, which, although it received the unanimous consent of both Boards of the late Common Council, it was vetoed by the late Mayor, who, in assigning his reason therefor, so far misinterpreted the purpose and provisions of the ordinance, as to saddle it with requirements in no wise expressed or implied, and altogether repugnant to the views of the framers of it.

There are other subjects which, in my opinion, have a like claim upon your attention; but, unlike those referred to, they have not been so far progressed with as to justify their being classed as incomplete. Amongst the most prominent in my mind, at this time, are an examination into the practices of our Courts in the reception of bail upon criminal charges—for I entertain the opinion (an erroneous one, I trust) that the extension of liberty to persons against whom offences are charged, upon insufficient bail, is practiced to an extent unauthorized by law and inductive of a laxity of official duty, subversive both to integrity and justice.

The expenditures of the Fire Department, in the construction of new apparatus, engine-houses, &c., for which I am willing and freely do accord to this Department, all the credit it is entitled to for its very valuable services, its energy, and a zealous discharge of its duties; and it is also with great pleasure that I can bear testimony to the great worth of many of its members, and award to them high honor for the gratuitous labors which they bestow, both to advance the efficiency of the Department and to provide for the interests of those who, in affliction, may have a claim upon its character; yet, it is not to be denied that the appropriations for the maintenance of the Department have been, of late years, lavishly given; added to which, I very much doubt if the element of the efficiency of action, which is derived by the affording of a sleeping apartment for the members of a Company in the engine or hose-house, is not more than counterbalanced when the ultimate results of such a departure from the ordinary and proper domestic relations of young men are fully and fairly considered.

The continuation of the examination into the official accounts and operations of the Finance Department, and of your public offices generally.

Finally, the fuller publication of your proceedings in the daily papers, in order that the citizens at large may have the opportunities of being fully advised of the subjects under your consideration, and your action thereon.

Regarding the rules and orders of the Board, and any amendments thereto I may wish to suggest, and concerning such matters as may relate to our commerce and facility of action when in session, I will avail myself of another and an early opportunity to communicate with you.

Gentlemen of the Board of Common Councilmen, I again thank you for your partiality in selecting me to preside over you. I assure you that it is with no ordinary feelings of gratitude for your kindness that I enter upon the duties of presiding officer of the Second Board of the Municipal Government of this my native City.

Upon motion of Councilman BRADY to elect a Clerk by ballot, Councilman GENET moved the reelection *viva voce* of the late Clerk, Mr. C. T. McClenachan, which was lost.

The Board proceeded to elect by ballot, with the following result:

C. T. McClenachan, 13; Samuel T. Webster, 10; Blank, 1.—24.

Whereupon Mr. McClenachan was declared duly elected.

The late Sergeant-at-arms, Michael M. Slidell, was duly reelected by acclamation.

A Committee of Three was deputed to wait on his Honor the Mayor, to inform him that the Board was organized—Councilmen RHODES, CROSS and BICKFORD.

A Committee (consisting of Councilmen VAN TINE, BUNCE and COSTELLO) was appointed to wait on the Board of Alderman.

A Committee was appointed to consider Rules and Orders for 1858—Councilmen BRADY, GENET, CRAWFORD.

Special Committees to superintend the arrangements of the alteration of the Chamber—BRADY, RHODES and VAN TINE.

The Committee to the Board of Aldermen returned, reporting that the Aldermen had adjourned.

It was determined that the Rules and By-Laws of last Board be adopted for temporary use.

Roderick T. Entwistle was elected doorkeeper.

The Mayor forwarded a message to the effect that he had not at that time any special communication to make.

Councilman BRADY moved the adjournment until Tuesday at noon, which was carried.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 4.

$2,000	U. S. 6s 1868	112	370	Erie R. R	18⅞
24,000	Tenn. 5's 6s '90. b2	80	100	do	b60 18¾
1,000	Virginia 6s	87	56	do	18¾
5,000	do	87¼	400	do	s10 18⅝
4,000	Missouri State 6s	77⅜	50	do	s30 18⅞
5,000	do	s30 77⅜	50	do	18⅝
5,000	do	77⅝	500	do	s15 18⅝
46,000	do	b3 78	101	Reading R. R	c 56⅜
10,000	do	s60 78¼	200	do	c 57⅛
500	N.Y. Cen. R.R.7s	94	100	do	s3 57⅛
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	95	100	do	b30 57⅛
1,000	Erie R. 2d M. Bds	89	200	do	c 57
2,000	Erie R. C. Bs. 1871	34	45	Mich. C. R. R	51
1,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	86⅜	100	do	50⅝
14,500	do	86	180	do	59
1,000	T. H. & A. 1st M.	41	190	G. & Chi. R. R.	b60 73½
2,000	Ga. & C. 2d m.b's.	79	50	do	s3 73½
5,000	Mich. C. R.R. 8 ₱ C. 1st m S F. con b's.	84¾	75	do	s3 73
50	Phenix Bank ex.d.	98	50	do	b30 73⅛
20	National Bank	105	270	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R	20½
20	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	108	50	do	b30 20¼
5	do	108½	175	do	s3 20¾
10	Bk of Com. ex-div.	98	250	Panama R. R	opg 95
10	American Ex. Bk	97½	300	Cl. & Pitt. R R	103¾
115	Penn. Coal Co	68½	200	Cleve. & Tol R.R.	43½
100	Cum. Coal Co	10½	50	do	s3 43⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co	70	50	do	s50 43
225	N. Y. Central R	75½	100	do	b20 43¼
183	do	75⅝	100	do	b30 43⅜
100	do	s60 75¾	100	do	b30 43⅝
650	do	s10 75⅞	360	Chi. & R. Is. R.R.	s3 73
163	do	75⅞	50	do	b30 73
200	do	s3 75⅝	120	do	s3 73⅛
100	do	s30 75½	50	do	s3 73¼
300	do	b60 76	16	Mil. and Miss. R. R.	31
300	do	b30 76	210	La Crosse & Mil. R.	11⅜
200	do	b3 75⅞	110	do	11½
10	New-Jersey R. R	123	100	do	b10 11⅝
290	Harlem Railroad	6¾	155	do	11⅛
30	do	6⅞	100	do	s30 11⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	Missouri State 6s.	78	50	M. So & N. In. R. R	26⅛
2,000	do	77⅞	120	do	20⅜
3,000	Cal. State 7s '70.	66	50	do	20
2,000	H. R. R. 2d mtg.	50	54	M. S. & N. I. pref. stk.	35
10,000	E. R. 2d M. bs. '83	68	50	Panama R. R ex div	90
7	Metropolitan Bank	99	650	Erie R. R	s3 18⅜
10	Del. & H. C. Co.	s60 109¾	100	do	s10 18⅛
25	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	70	380	do	s10 18⅛
100	Reading R. R.	b10 56⅜	50	do	b3 18⅜
10	do	56⅛	25	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	73
25	Cumb. Coal Co	10⅜	20	Chic. and R I R R.	73½
25	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	75¾	50	do	b60 74
50	do	b30 75⅞	50	do	s60 72½
200	do	s60 74⅞	31	Mil. and Miss. R. R.	32
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	50	100	Harlem R. R	6¾
50	do	s30 50	25	La C. & Mil. R. R.	11½
50	do	50⅛			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000	California 7s	Int. ad. 61
$5,000	Tennessee 6s	Int. ad. 80
$1,000	Missouri 6s	Int. ad. 77⅛
$2,000	Missouri 6s	Int. ad. 77⅜
$1,000	New-York and Harlem R. 7s	Int. ad. 66
$3,000	Madison City 7s	Int. ad. 48½
$1,000	Milwaukee City 7s	Int. ad. 53
$5,000	Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. 7s	Int. ad. 49
$12,000	Chic., St. P'l & Fon du Lac R. 8s	Int. ad. 17½
$1,000	Sacramento 10s	Int. ad. 50½
$1,000	La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s	Int. ad. 5
$1,000	Terre Haute & Alt. R. 1st m. b'ds	Int. ad. 55
$1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	Int. ad. 90½
$4,000	Northern Indiana R. R. 7s	Int. ad. 61¾
$3,000	Clev., Painsville & Ashtabula.	Int. ad. 67¾@68
$500	New-York Central R. R. 6s	Int. ad. 77½
$500	New York Central R. R. 7s	Int. ad. 90¾
$7,000	Hannibal and St. Joseph's 7s	Int. ad. 46
$6,000	Louisiana State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds	Flat 83
70	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	11
15	shares Phenix Bank	98¼
10	shares Park Bank	90½
22	shares Market Bank	95½
20	shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co	127¼
1	share Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	105½
20	shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co	150
20	shares Hanover Fire Insurance Co	98¾
12	shares East River Fire Insurance Co.	91½
15	shares American Express Co	90
5	shares Commonwealth Bank	89½
10	shares Continental Bank	94
20	shares Dry Dock Bank	101
10	shares Bank of Commerce	98
22	shares Del., Lackawana and Western R. R.	20
240	shares Buffalo State Line R. R	80
5	shares Artisans' Bank	80

MONDAY, Jan. 4—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 2, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Dec. 26:

Increase in Loans	$647,948
Increase in Specie	1,419,848
Increase in Circulation	138,216
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,974,597

The statement, it will be seen, is an improving one in all departments; rapidly so in the line of deposits, the increase on which is nearly all in Specie. The Specie average is higher than ever before, reaching the sum total of **$28,561,946.** The impression is, the average was a rising one at the close of the week, and that the Banks actually hold, this afternoon, $29,000,000, of which about two millions will go to England on the *Persia* next Wednesday.

Including the operations of the Clearing-House for the week, which, on the five business days, average $13,601,357, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the first week in January last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 3, 1857.	Jan. 2, 1858.	Dec. 26, 1857.
Capital	$56,047,000	$64,568,000	$64,568,000
Loans	109,149,153	98,549,983	97,992,035
Specie	11,172,244	28,561,946	27,142,909
Circulation	8,602,113	6,490,403	6,352,187
Gross Deposits	95,846,216	78,635,224	76,139,897
Exchanged	32,168,387	13,601,357	13,080,627
Undrawn	63,677,829	65,033,867	63,059,270
In Sub-Treasury	11,430,150	3,259,336	3,661,662

The mails by the *Niagara* at Boston, from Liverpool Saturday, Dec. 19, were delivered from the New-York Post-Office early this morning. The private financial advices fully bear out the improvement reported by telegraph from Halifax, particularly with reference to the price of Money in London and Paris, where the Funds have already been considerably stimulated by the prospect of cheap discounts through the early part, if not the whole year 1858. The manufacturing interest in England is slower to recover from the late crisis than any other, and the continued losses being realized in the Cotton and Woolen districts, are still made the subject of complaint, and affect, of course, the spirit of our Cotton trade, as well as prices. Speculation, for the moment, is at a stand. A well-advised Liverpool authority writes, however, that "After the turn of the year more hopeful anticipations will be indulged," and even the next advices (or the mail by the *Africa* to Dec. 26) may bring a check to the general depression in the trade.

The news added to the buoyancy on the Stock Exchange, and prices at the early Board gained about 1 ₱ cent. on the sales of Saturday, the highest point on the leading speculatives being for New-York Central, 76; Erie, 18⅞; Reading, 57⅛; Toledo, 43½; Missouri 6s, 78, ex dividend; Illinois Centrals, 86—the shares 91½ bid; Galena, 73½, and Rock Island, 73½ ₱ cent. The subsequent sales were not so strong by ⅛@⅛ ₱ cent., but the market, at the close, left off firm. Panama sold at 90, ex dividend. The dividend is 6 ₱ cent., which is declared in cash, after appropriating $50,000 of the half year's earnings to the Sinking Fund. Delaware and Hudson advanced to 109¾ ₱ cent., Bank of Commerce to 98, ex dividend, and Pacific Mail to 70 ₱ cent. The orders at the Board, as well as the disposition among the members of the Exchange to speculate for a rise, were apparently better distributed than for some weeks past, and much of the improved feeling is attributed to the inauguration of the New Year There is no change in the Money Market from the December ruling of supply and demand, but, as noticed above, the Bank movement indicates a further accumulation of means seeking employment, without a corresponding inquiry for accommodation on approved securities at bank. The weekly averages of undrawn deposits continue to gain, notwithstanding the large outward remittances, chiefly in Gold, in liquidation of foreign indebtedness; while, on the other hand, the discount column advances at a comparatively moderate pace.

There was a better offering of prime 60-day bills on England, to-day, and although the change in the rate of discount to which they are subject in London would authorize better rates than for the last packet, the terms are scarcely so stiff, and the calls thus far moderate. The whole range for bank and bankers' names may be called 108¾@109¾; with some business at 109@109¼. Sight bills are lower than last week, 110¼@111¼. A good many parties who have collected dividends, besides most of the regular banking houses, will employ Specie by the *Persia*, though present engagements do not point to a shipment quite so large as generally anticipated. The market for both Gold and Bills was unsettled at the close of the day.

The following is the state of the Bank of England on the weekly report of Wednesday, Dec. 16:

BANK OF ENGLAND—ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£25,400,735	Gov'mnt debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	5,450,900
		Gold coin and bullion	8,925,735
		Silver bullion	Nil.
Total	£25,400,735	Total	£25,400,735

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	£14,553,000	Gov'mnt securities (including dead weight annuity)	£5,446,131
Rest	3,524,832	Other securities	29,264,940
Public deposits	6,944,352	Notes	5,757,175
Other deposits	15,077,428	G'ld and sil.coin	525,120
Seven-day and other bills	893,754		
Total	£10,993,366	Total	£40,993,366

MR. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker, in London, writes of American Stocks:

There has been no change of importance during the past week in American Securities. Illinois Central shares have been dull, owing to continued sales, and rule considerably below the New-York quotations. All the bonds of this Company have been more freely offered during the week; but, at the close, we note rather more inquiry for the 7 ₱ cent. Coustruction Bonds. The new loan of the Michigan Central 1st Mortgage 8 ₱ cent. Convertible Bonds, 1882, has found much favor, with transactions at 76. Erie stock and bonds are less inquired for, and close heavy. New-York Central remains steady.

MR. RICHARD BELL, late with the Bank of British North America, has established himself at No. 26 William-street, as a Broker in Foreign Exchange, in which he has had a very long experience, and as a General Financial and Commission Agent.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $101,278; paid out, $212,002, and held at the close this afternoon, $3,148,611.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The various corporations having funded debts are paying interest more generally than was expected. The Lehigh Navigation Co., the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co., the Schuylkill Navigation Co., the Susquehanna Canal Co., and several others not now recollected, are paying in full, and the North Penn. Railroad Co., one-sixth in cash, and the other five sixths in equal payments in April and June.

The January coupons of the bonds of the Susquehanna Canal Co., are payable at the Bank of Philadelphia.

The Beaver Meadow Railroad Co., have made a dividend of five ₱ cent. on the common, and five ₱ cent. on the preferred shares, payable on the 11th inst.

The Merchants' Insurance Co. have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) ₱ cent., payable on the 9th instant.

The January dividend (6 ₱ cent.) of the Hanover Fire Insurance Co., is now payable on demand at the office of the Company.

Philadelphia Banks.

From the Philadelphia North American, Jan. 4.

The following is a statement of the condition of several of the city banks, made up to the 1st January, 1858, as required by the late act of Assembly authorizing the suspension of specie payments; also a comparison with their previous statements in November last:

BANK OF COMMERCE.

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.
Loans and discounts	$703,106	
Specie	160,984	$105,136
Due from other banks	29,084	
Circulation	56,590	183,545
Deposits	564,315	583,294

BANK OF PENN TOWNSHIP.

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.
Loans and discounts	$375,703	
Specie	127,593	$64,991
Due by other banks	50,978	
Due to other banks	62,563	
Circulation	18,455	35,560
Deposits	388,385	414,955

KENSINGTON BANK.

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.
Loans	$653,972	
Specie	89,706	$51,461
Due other Banks	10,035	
Deposits	352,012	353,867

TRADESMEN'S BANK.

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.
Loans	$435,260	
Specie	112,180	$87,121
Due from other Banks	11,612	
Circulation	26,750	29,155
Deposits	439,299	376,633

CONSOLIDATION BANK.

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.
Loans	$337,263	
Specie	41,193	$21,283
Due from other Banks	17,562	
Circulation	16,925	40,470
Deposits	187,121	129,696

The aggregate of the above statements compare as follows:

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.		
Circulation	$118,720	$290,488	dec.	$171,698
Specie	531,656	329,972	inc.	201,684
Deposits	1,911,112	1,858,445	inc.	52,667

The above result is very gratifying, showing a decrease of circulation of $171,695; an increase of specie of $201,684, and an increase of deposits amounting to only $52,667.

New-York Central Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York Central Railroad Company is the consolidation of the various roads forming the route from Albany to Buffalo, and to the Suspension Bridge, which were sold to the present Company:

First—For the amount of their capital stocks $24,182,400
Second—For the amount of their funded debts 1,947,815
Third—For the premiums on their stocks at time of sale 8,892,600

At the time of purchase the business capacity of the consolidated line was about $4,000,000 per annum. In the space of four years, by the expenditure (exclusive of outside property belonging to the Company) of 4,385,500
$39,408,315

it has added to its capacity to an extent enabling it to do a business annually of $9,000,000. It will be observed by the amounts annually charged for these purposes that the expenditures for the first two years indicate the condition of the property at the time of consolidation as greatly needing improvement; while the diminished amount expended in 1857, regarded in connection with the large business transacted. (upwards of $8,000,000,) is evidence of the judiciousness which has characterized the outlays, and the near approach of that period when such expenditures will no longer be required.

For the first item in the above, stock in the New-York Central Railroad Co. was issued for a similar amount. For the second, the Company was authorized to issue Bonds to replace the original issue, as they matured, and for the third, (respecting which there has been much misrepresentation and misconception,) it was stipulated that it should be made no addition to the capital stock, or permanent debt, of the Company, but should be paid, principal and interest, by a sinking fund, derived from the net income of the road, of such annual amount as would suffice to extinguish the indebtedness at the maturity of the Bonds, at which period, therefore, the stockholders will find themselves in possession of the property, at the cost above stated, less this amount of 8,892,600
$39,515,815

By the report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1857, it will be seen that $632,000 of this premium indebtedness has, by the operation of the sinking fund, been paid and canceled. W.

Our correspondent might have added that new parties coming into the stock at the present market of 25 ₱ cent. discount, would hold the property, after the extinguishment of the above debt of $8,892,600, at the rate of about $24,500,000 for the entire road and equipment.

Money Affairs in England.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Per Niagara.] LONDON, Friday, Dec. 18, 1857.

The Money Market during the week has partaken very much of the general character indicated in our last circular, with a tendency to still greater ease, although much uneasiness is still felt in the Provinces. No reduction has yet taken place in the rate of discount charged by the Bank of England, but elsewhere bills are negotiable on lower terms; and as Specie is rapidly flowing into the Bank, and the rates of interest on the Continent of Europe are declining, anticipations of considerably lower rates being current here are long are confidently entertained. In the general market, money is very abundant, and loans at call only command very moderate rates.

In our Stock Market there has been a buoyant feeling during the last few days. Consols have been firm. Our last quotations were 91¾@⅞ ex-dividend, and to-day we quote 92@92¼.

In American Securities generally, very little business has been done. The chief transactions have been in Illinois Central shares, of which there have been some large sales, at lower rates, to meet the necessities of holders. These